THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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THE THEATRES.

The Amount of Business Done by Them—Their Receipts and United States Taxes for 1865 and 1866.

We give below a series of tables showing the receipts of the principal places of amusement in this city for each month of 1865 and 1866, with a comparative statement of the increase or decrease in the amount of business done by them. The amount of the tax of 2 per cent. on the gross receipts which has been paid to the United States during the same period is also shown.

Walnut Street Theatre.

This establishment was closed for several months in 1865. During the remainder of the two years it was open for evening performances, and occasionally for Saturday afternoon matinees. About two hundred and forty performances were given in 1865, with average receipts of $380; during 1866 about three hundred and twenty-five performances were given, the receipts averaging $530. The receipts and taxes for the several months of the two years were as follows:—

Month.	1865. Rec'pts	1865. Taxes.	1866. Rec'pts	1866. Taxes.	Inc. in Rec'pts
January....	$6,300	$126 00	$16 877	$337 54	$10,577
February..	closed	....	16 666	333 32	....
March.....	4,500	90 00	17,410	348 20	12 910
April.....	3 192	63 84	15,003	300 06	11 811
May.....	7,000	140 00	19 350	387 00	12,350
June.....	closed	....	12 888	257 76	....
July.....	closed	....	5,571	111 42	....
August.....	closed	....	9,193	183 86	....
September..	20,909	418 18	10,772	214 44	*10,137
October.....	14,317	286 34	15 937	318 74	1,620
November..	15,989	319 78	17 872	357 44	1,883
December..	19,683	393 66	15,791	315 82	*3,892
Total....	91,890	1837 80	173 520	3481 32	81,640

The asterisk (*) indicates a decrease in the receipts for 1866, as compared with corresponding months of 1865.

Chesnut Street Theatre.

This Theatre has been open almost uninterruptedly during the two years, for evening performances, Saturday afternoon matinees, and frequently on Wednesday afternoons. During 1865 about 360 performances were given, with average receipts of about $455. During 1866 about the same number of performances were given, with average receipts of $340. The receipts and taxes for the two years, in detail, were as follows:—

Month.	1865. Rec'pts	1865. Taxes.	1866. Rec'pts	1866. Taxes.	Inc. in Rec'pts
January...	$11 997	$239 95	$13,794	$275 88	$1,797
February..	12,168	223 36	13,010	260 20	847
March.....	23 708	474 16	11 721	234 42	*11,987
April.....	10,456	209 12	8 655	173 70	*1,801
May.....	12,878	257 56	13 258	265 06	380
June.....	8,701	174 02	8,325	166 50	*376
July.....	11,472	229 44	1 884	37 68	*9 588
August.....	15,714	314 28	7,161	143 22	*8,553
September..	11,988	239 76	7,507	150 14	*4 481
October.....	14,463	289 26	10 686	213 72	*3,777
November...	16 326	326 52	13,765	275 30	*2,561
December...	16,202	325 84	13,004	260 08	*3,288
Total....	166,103	3902 17	122 775	2455 90	*43,328

The asterisk (*) indicates a decrease in the receipts for 1866 as compared with corresponding months of 1865.

Arch Street Theatre.

This establishment was closed during several weeks of each year. No matinees have been given. The number of evening performances in 1865 were about 275, with average receipts of $575; during 1866 there were about 260 performances, the receipts averaging $435. The receipts and taxes for 1865 and 1866 were as follows:—

Month.	1865. Rec'pts	1865. Taxes.	1866. Rec'pts	1866. Taxes.	Inc. in Rec'pts
January.....	$17,972	$359 44	$12,372	$247 44	*$5,600
February....	15,897	317 94	14,212	284 24	*1,685
March.....	19,334	386 68	15 601	312 02	*3 733
April.....	10,285	205 70	12 124	242 48	1,839
May.....	12 444	248 88	8,217	164 34	*4,227
June.....	11 493	229 84	5,360	107 98	*6 033
July.....	9,725	194 50	1,928	38 56	*7,797
August.....	924	18 48	closed	....	....
September...	11 965	239 30	9 328	186 56	*2 637
October....	16,467	329 34	9,694	193 86	*6,773
November...	19 214	384 28	13,098	261 96	*6 116
December...	13 208	264 16	11,350	227 00	*1 858
Total....	158,867	3177 34	113 328	2266 44	*45 544

The asterisk (*) indicates a decrease in the receipts for 1866, as compared with corresponding months of 1865.

The Academy of Music.

Our returns from this institution are very meagre, as each lessee makes his own returns and pays his own taxes to the United States Internal Revenue officers.

Month.	1865. Rec'pts	1865. Taxes.	1866. Rec'pts	1866. Taxes.
January.....	$5,669	$113 38	....	....
February.....	14 062	281 24	$19,049	380 98
March.....	4 332	86 64	....	....
April.....	1,408	28 16	25 291	505 82
May.....	....	....	....	....
June.....	....	....	....	....
July.....	....	....	....	....
August.....	....	....	....	....
September.....	....	....	6,868	136 76
October.....	....	....	25,056	501 12
November.....	....	....	13,670	272 40
December.....	....	....	....	....

The receipts of the remaining places of public amusement we will give in a few days, as soon as their monthly returns can be prepared.

THE FENIAN COUP.

Intense Excitement Among the Brotherhood—A Committee Appointed to "Look Up" the C. O. I. R.—Sketch of the New Head-Centre, General Gleason.

The third cycle in the memorable history of American Fenianism commenced in this city yesterday, when the mantle of authority worn by John O'Mahony and James Stephens descended on the shoulders of Brigadier-General Gleason. The Grand Council of the Representatives of the Manhattan District, which was held on Sunday, decided, as has already been stated, to depose the late Head-Centre; and, like his predecessor, he has retired into private life.

During the meeting on Sunday, a committee was appointed to "look up" Mr. Stephens and demand from him an explanation of his course. Yesterday they commenced their labors, but they failed to find the hiding chieftain. Colonel Kelley was applied to for information on he subject, but he declined to give any.

SKETCH OF THE NEW HEAD-CENTRE.

General Gleason, the successor of Stephens, is a young Irishman, remarkable for his tall stature. He is about six feet six inches in height, slightly stooped, and has just entered on his twenty-eighth year. He was born in Fishmoy, near Borrisoleigh, in the county of Tipperary, and from his early youth he was connected with the insurrectionary movements in his native country. In the year 1860, during the Italian war, he raised a company of one hundred and nine men to defend the Papal dominions, and was complimented for his bravery in action by General Lamoriciere.

Subsequently he was taken prisoner at the siege of Ancona by the Sardinian troops, and released after a captivity of six months. He then returned to Ireland, and on the day he arrived in his native town the Sheriff of the county dispossessed him of his estate, his lease having expired. Subsequently he came to New York, and at the beginning of the war joined the 69th Regiment, and participated in forty-two general engagements of that organization.

On his return he joined the Fenian Brotherhood, and went back to Ireland on a special mission; but while there he was arrested for "treason," and lodged in the Mountjoy prison, Dublin, where he was incarcerated for six months. He came back to New York immediately after his release, and was a prominent member of the Brotherhood up to the moment of his appointment as its chief.

During his career in the Army of the Potomac, as an officer of the 69th Regiment, he received the rank of brevet brigadier-general.

It is generally believed that the conduct of the previous leaders of the Brotherhood will render it difficult to restore its former *status*, or collect sufficient money to pay the expenses of its official existence.

ROBERTS TO ISSUE ANOTHER ADDRESS.

It is said that President Roberts will issue an address in a few days, calling upon the true Irishmen of America to unite now with the only organization extant that is competent to achieve the independence of Ireland; and that there is no longer any excuse for those who profess to love Ireland to stand in hostile attitude to the men who have proved by their past actions their honesty and devotion to the cause of their suffering country.—*N. Y. World.*

Wendell Phillips upon the Amendments—His Views of "More Southern Oaths."

From the Anti-Slavery Standard, January 5.

We believe the nearest danger is that the South will adopt the Constitutional amendments proposed by Congress, and claim admission to that body on the ground that those amendments constituted an offer from the Republican majority, the acceptance of which by the South entitles it to full admission. We pointed out as long ago as last summer, on the adjournment of Congress, that this was the shape the thing would take. Members of Congress maintained that the adoption of those Constitutional amendments was only part of the conditions to be imposed on the South.

But many men saw that when once the fall canvas began the champions of the Republican party would be driven to the wall by the question, "Has Congress a policy?" It would be fatal to answer "No; Congress has not yet made up its mind to anything." Its defenders on the platform and stump would be obliged to take the ground that Congress had come to some conclusion on so pressing a question. It would be madness, as a party, to stand before the people, opposing the President's plan and offering nothing in its place. We saw that many speakers and committees would fall easily before such a temptation and assert that Congress had a plan, and the adoption of those amendments by the South was the basis of that plan. On that adoption the Rebels would be readmitted to the Union. Events took just this course. It is true that when Congress adjourned no such understanding existed. It is true that leading men all over the country strenuously denied that Congress had taken any such position. But leading journals and the State and Federal committees either pursued a very equivocal course, or openly made such an offer to the South.

The President was, at that time, really opposed to those amendments. He may be so still. But, whatever his real opinions, he evidently yields to the necessity of the hour, and allows his friends at the South to make any terms which will replace them in Congress. Once there, they will break through all pledges, and intrigue to shape the national policy according to their need. No matter what the President may say, there can be no doubt that this is his present attitude and plan.

All Southern oaths are ludicrous. Provisions for disfranchisement are waste paper. Who, in those Rebel communities—for we will not even call them States—will ever enforce them? Is the Civil Rights bill enforced anywhere in the South? Let the white South once obtain what she plots for—a place inside the Government—and she will break through all constitutional barriers exactly as she did before 1860. Will any believer in the efficacy of these swindling Amendments be kind enough to point out any provision of the Constitution which the South dislikes, and yet obeyed, in times before the war? She laughed at all constitutional provisions, and defied the North to enforce them.

Remember the pitiable effort of Massachusetts to bring the laws of South Carolina relating to colored seamen to the decision of the Supreme Court. Remember the infamous expulsion of the New England representative, Mr. Hoar, from Charleston, followed by atrocious State legislation to prevent any other attempt to test South Carolina laws by the United States Constitution. This is but one of a score of instances. Who will guarantee that that same white aristocratic South will now keep her oath any better? Her disfranchised classes will evade the law, vote and be voted for, and no effort, either North or South, will be effectual to prevent it. The only safety is in building up a really republican South before we make States out of those territories.

Congressmen must, as Judge Marshall once said of his Court, "be presumed to know something." If its members know anything of the history of this Union, they will be infamously guilty of deliberate treason when they admit the white race of the South back to power on the basis of those amendments. The very roof under which they meet will cry out against such folly. Every stone in the Capitol could tell a tale to convict them either of ignorance and carelessness so gross as, in their position, to amount to crime, or of conscious treason. No man is fit to sit in that House who will trust anything to a mere Southern oath. Rest a guarantee on the oath of a Southern Rebel! To write it in water or sand would be a permanent record in comparison.

The South will never keep any bargain unless compelled to. To give the negroes land, ballot, and education, and to hold the arm of the Federal Government over the whole Southern territory until these seeds have begun to bear fruit beyond any possibility of blighting, is the only safe and practical reconstruction. We call on those, whose "practical statesmanship" in the matter of electing Andrew Johnson has nearly ruined us, to be on their guard. They cannot a second time safely plead that they were deceived. When men cheat us once, it is their fault. When they cheat us a second time, it is our fault. To put Johnson where Hamlin ought to have been might possibly be mere folly. To build up and accept white Governments in the Southern Territories is crime.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

LOUISIANA.

The Veto Message in New Orleans—Sickness Prevailing.

NEW ORLEANS, January 7.—The President's veto message was received and printed here twelve hours before its delivery to Congress. It is generally approved by Rebels. The *Times* says it is the views of a statesman and a patriot, and the Constitution is ably defended. The *Crescent* joins in, and says it is like all of the President's utterances, clear, forcible, and ably argued.

A good deal of sickness prevails, and a number of deaths have occurred among the laborers employed upon the levee at West Baton Rouge and Point Coupee Parishes. It is possible the very bad weather of the past two weeks was the cause. A number of laborers have left their work in consequence.

KENTUCKY.

Trial of Guerillas at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, January 6.—The trial of the guerillas confined at Franklin, Kentucky, for robbing railroad trains, etc., commenced to-day at a special term of the Circuit Court. The day was consumed in getting a jury. The charge of murder will first be tried. The Commonwealth failing in this, they will then be tried for robbery.

Governor Bramlette's Message.

The message of Governor Bramlette is a long and rambling document, in which he urges complete amnesty, and states that it has been his policy since the close of the war to grant pardon to soldiers of either army who had committed offenses while in service. He advocates a revision of the criminal code, so as to make degrees in the crime of murder—Kentucky now punishing the crime of manslaughter with death—and suggests several State improvements. The finances of the State, he says, are in a very satisfactory condition. The indebtedness is $5,324,651; the resources of the sinking fund are $8,127,681, and at the close of 1866 there were in the treasury $1,864,444. The claim upon the United States for expenses during the war has not been paid, and amounts to $2,438,347.

He trusts that 'wise and prudent legislation may be such as to remove the flimsy pretenses of an unreasoning fanaticism for any further disregard of the Constitution of our fathers, through Freedmen's Bureaus and Civil Rights bills," and directs the Legislature to invite white emigrants to the State. Freedom bestowed upon the inferior race of man withdraws from him the protecting care of the superior, and leaves him to meet the superior race in the struggle of life, and must, by a universal law of nature, rapidly destroy from among us the inferior race.

The Indian, though superior to the negro, vanishes before the progress of our race, and testifies by his decay the resistless course of natural law. True statesmanship admonishes us to make timely provision for the supply of a laboring population. Until "the leopard can change his spots," or "the Ethiopian his skin," will all the efforts of fanaticism to repeal or nullify God's laws be unavailing.

The message concludes with the usual long and well-worn argument against the Constitutional amendment, on the ground that "the resolution submitting the proposed amendments does not come to us with the sanction of two-thirds of the members chosen by the several States to the House of Representatives and Senate—22 'Senators' *chosen* by 11 States, and 55 *members* of the House of Representatives chosen by the people of 11 States, not being admitted to seats nor counted in the pretended passage of the resolution; and is not, therefore, constitutionally submitted."

The Governor is very severe upon Congress, and adds:—Entertaining this view of the Constitutional powers of "the Congress" to propose amendments, the amendment submitted to your consideration is not regarded as coming with the sanctions of the Constitution, and therefore should be rejected. A further consideration of the amendment proposed is not deemed necessary, and objections to it in detail not required for this communication. I will only add, that were the provisions as acceptable as they are objectionable, the fact that they are not proposed in conformity with the requirements of the Constitution would be sufficient to compel their rejection; and more especially so, when they are held out as a condition precedent to admitting rights already secured by the existing Constitution. It is idle to propose amendments to a Constitution the existing provisions of which are held at naught by those proposing the amendments. Let them first learn to obey that which already exists, before proposing amendments thereto. In the language of my Inaugural Address, "A departure from constitutional faith is the foundation of all the evils now upon us; a return is the only permanent remedy."

FROM MEXICO.

Probable Evacuation of San Luis Potosi by Mejia.

NEW ORLEANS, January 7.—There is a report, thought to be reliable, that Mejia had proposed for the evacuation of San Luis Potosi, Mexico. The citizens opposed a fight, and his troops were disaffected. The evacuation, therefore, may be occurring now.

Mexican advices state the schooner San Carlos, with five planters, emigrants from Austin county, Texas, for Tuxpan, Mexico, had sailed from Galveston loaded with their goods.

Organization of the New Army.

Maximilian has made public the following order:—

"In order to facilitate the pacification of the Empire we have ordered that three army corps be formed, each one of which shall be raised upon the force that actually exists in the territory where it has to operate, to the strength of 8000 men, and if the service shall require it, to 12,000.

"The First Army Corps shall take charge of the pacification of the following Departments:—California, Sonora, Sinaloa, Chihuahua, Nayas, Durango, Jalisco, and Colima.

"The Second Army Corps the following Departments:—Guanajuato, Queretaro, Michoacan, Toluca, Tula, Nalle de Mejico, Tulacingo, Tuxpas, Tlascala, Puebla, Iturbide, Guerrero, Acapulco, Vera Cruz, Oajaca, and Tehuantepec.

"The Third Army Corps shall operate in the following departments:—Coahuila, Nueva Leon, Matamoras, Tamaulipas, San Luis Potosi, Matehuala, Aguas Callentes, Fresnill's, and Zacatecas; these five departments, Campeachy, Merida, Laguna, Tabasco, and Chiapas, remaining as they are, under the control of the Imperial Commissary and General Commanding at Yucatan.

"Each of these army corps shall be commanded by a general-in-chief whom we shall appoint, subject only to the orders that may be issued by the Minister of War.

"Considering the merits and qualities united in Division-Generals D. Miguel Miramon, D. Leonardo Marquez, and D. Tomas Mejia, we have appointed them Generals-in-Chief of three army corps that we have ordered to be formed by our instructions of this date; General Miramon to command the First Corps of the army, General Marques the Second, and General Mejia the Third.

"As the army should have a uniform organization, and any distinctive designations should be done away with, we have directed that, according as the Austro-Belgian Legion is paid off, all the men desiring to enter the Mexican army shall be appointed according to their rank, and that such as desire to return to their country shall do so at the expense of the State, according to the terms of their agreement.

"A true copy. T. MURPHY,
"MEXICO, December 13, 1866."

Bread Riot in Venice.—An alarming bread riot occurred at Venice recently, but was quelled without any loss of life, or the necessity of resorting to force, on the promise of the authorities to provide employment on the public works.

The Luxor Obelisk.—The celebrated Luxor obelisk is to be removed from the Place de la Concorde, Paris, and placed in the central court of the International Exhibition. It is to be supplanted by an equestrian statue of the Emperor.

Railway Stations.—The railway stations in Great Britain are three thousand nine hundred and forty-one in number. Some of these, as on the North London line, for instance, are used by seven different companies each.

Cheese-eaters.—The consumption of cheese in England amounts to the amazing quantity of 821,250,000 pounds a year.

THIRD EDITION

EUROPE.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!

NEWS BY CABLES TO NOON TO-DAY.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS

An Arbitration to be Proposed by Sir Frederick Bruce.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

LONDON, January 8—Noon.—The London *Times* of this morning says, "upon good authority, that Sir Frederick Bruce, British Minister at Washington, has been instructed to ascertain whether the United States Government will submit the Alabama claims to arbitration, provided that certain points for the arbitration are agreed upon previously."

The Reform Movement—Presentation of Petitions Denounced.

LONDON, January 8—Noon.—The *Daily News* of this morning, in a leading article, denounces the project for a reform demonstration by the presentation of mass petitions.

PRUSSIA.

The New Parliament.

BERLIN, January 8—Noon.—The election for members of the new German Parliament has been ordered to take place on the 12th of February next.

Financial and Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON, January 8—Noon.—Consols are steady this morning, at a slight advance. They are quoted at 91 for money.

American securities are quoted as follows:—United States Five-twenties, 72½; Illinois Central, 81½.

LIVERPOOL, January 8—Noon.—The Cotton Market opens quiet, with prospective sales for to-day of 8000 bales. Middling uplands are quoted at 15d.

THE LATEST NEWS BY STEAMER.

CITY OF BALTIMORE AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 8.—The steamship City of Baltimore has arrived, with Liverpool dates of the 26th and Queenstown of the 27th ult. She brings 300 passengers.

Commercially speaking, the news is a perfect blank, owing to the observance of the holidays.

The political news is also meagre.

No change has occurred in Fenian affairs. There are seizures of arms occasionally; but the Brotherhood remained without a single encouragement. General Miller, late President of the Fenian Military Council, publishes a letter in the London *Times*, wherein he expresses the opinion that Stephens is no good man, but is a political humbug, cheat, and rascal.

It was thought that the Empress Eugenie would not go to Rome, in consequence of the personal relations between the Emperor Napoleon and the Pope.

The Pope has declared that he will not abandon Rome.

It is considered probable that General Menebrea would be appointed Italian Minister to Venice, and Count Creppi would represent Italy at Stuttgart.

The Federal Assembly of Switzerland has voted 12,000,000 francs for the purchase of breech-loaders for the army.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

FRANCE.

Sailing of the Transports for the Troops in Mexico.

TOULON, January 7.—All the transports destined to Vera Cruz, to bring back the French army now in Mexico have sailed. They are under convoy of heavily armed iron-clads, to protect the fleet from anticipated trouble from privateers alleged to have been put afloat by the Liberal Government of Mexico.

GREAT BRITAIN.

No Reform Bill to be Introduced by the Tory Government.

LONDON, January 5—Evening.—It is said that the Ministers will introduce no Reform bill at the coming session of Parliament, but will order Parliament to be dissolved in preference to doing so, and appeal to the people to support their action. The Ministers will not resign.

GREECE.

Reported Suppression of the Candian Insurrection.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 7.—Official accounts received here by the Government from Candia announce that the insurrection has been fully suppressed, and no armed opposition to the Turkish Government now exists, except by a few stragglers who have escaped to the mountains.

AUSTRIA.

Health of the Empress Carlotta.

TRIESTE, January 7.—Information received from Miramar reports the health of the Empress Carlotta as somewhat improved.

Crime at Springfield, Massachusetts.

SPRINGFIELD, January 8.—Ellen Buchanan, who had been arrested and committed for the murder of her child at Chicopee, was brought to this city and lodged in jail yesterday.

Leroy Whiting, committed for an alleged rape on a woman fifty-seven years of age, has also been placed in the hands of the Sheriff.

Markets by Telegraph.

WILMINGTON, N. C., January 8.—Cotton is quoted at 32@32½c. for middlings. Spirits Turpentine, 61c. Naval stores inactive. Common Rosin, $3@3 25; No. 2, $3 50; No. 1, $4 25@6 25.

Closing a French Prison.—"We have to mention a fact," says the *Journal de l'Ain*, "as rare as the closing of the Temple of Janus, namely, the throwing open of the prison of Gex through want of occupants."

New Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, January 8.—The annual session of the New Jersey Legislature convened to-day. Nearly all the members have arrived, and the hotels are crowded, many friends of various projects being in the city to attend to their pet schemes.

Great interest has been manifested throughout the State in regard to the vacancy in the United States Senatorship, caused by the death of the Hon. William Wright, and the excitement now centres in this city. Friends of the two prominent candidates—Hon. Messrs. F. T. Frelinghuysen and George T. Cobb—are on hand, doing all in their power to aid their respective candidates. The election will in all probability be held to-morrow. The various officers' reports are completed, and ready for presentation.

Among bills to receive attention during the session which commences to-day, is one looking to the revision of the Registry law, passed last winter, as is also one for the alteration and amending of the Bribery laws. New railroads will receive a good share of attention, there being several applications for charters for the opening of new routes now drawn up for presentation.

The business of the session, it is expected, will be unusually large, inasmuch as every county in the State has some important measures which are to be pressed upon the attention of the Legislature. An informal caucus of the Republican members was held last evening, but the result was withheld from the public. The message of Governor Ward will probably be received and read this morning.

ANOTHER CONVENTION.

The Colored Soldiers and Sailors in Council—Meeting This Morning at National Hall.

The delegates to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention met in National Hall, Market street, below Thirteenth, this morning at 12 o'clock. Delegates were present from Pennsylvania, New York, Kansas, New Jersey, South Carolina, Ohio, Nebraska, District of Columbia, Maryland, Michigan, Louisiana, and Virginia.

All the delegates were not present, some from distant States not having arrived at the time of the opening proceedings, but they are expected to participate to-morrow.

The object of the Convention was to demand for the colored soldiers and sailors, who fought to subdue the Rebellion, equality of rights with their white brethren in arms, and to secure the assistance and co-operation of influential colored men in different portions of the country in instituting measures for the active prosecution of their claims, and the assertion of their rights as freemen and citizens of this great republic.

A band of music was stationed in front of the hall to attract the attention of passers-by, and at the opening of the Convention, which was called to order by Mr. A. Ward Hundy, of Maryland, a large number of persons (mostly colored) had assembled in the hall.

The Secretary (Mr. Fisher) was instructed by the Chairman to read the following call for the Convention:—

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 20, 1866.—Pursuant to a resolution passed at a meeting of the Colored Soldiers' and Sailors' League, held in the city of Washington, D. C., September 1, 1866, we invite all soldiers and sailors who served in the Union army or navy during the war, and who believe that they have not received from the Government a due recognition for their services rendered in the hour of need, and who further believe that in sustaining the Union with the musket, have now their right to the ballot, to meet at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 8, 1867.

Thomas R. Hawkins, Charles B. Fisher, George D Johnson, David G. Eyder, William Frank Branagh, Charles J. Seiger, Floyd Hammond, Peter Rogers Lawrence, P. B. Sauenerder, L. P. Samuels, W. R. Stokes, N. J. Pillsbury, George M. Arnold, N. B. Meyers.

Prayer was then offered by the Rev. Henry Ireland Garnett, in which he prayed for the President of the United States, that he may be guided to do right.

It was moved that George M. Arnold, of Louisiana, be nominated for temporary chairman, which was concurred in by the Convention, and he was elected by acclamation. Upon taking his seat he thanked the delegates for the honor conferred on him.

George Hart, Johnson Terry, and Charles Fisher, Esqs., were elected temporary Secretaries.

The following Committee on Credentials were appointed:—J. B. Stratton, Pa.; C. M. Fisher, D. C.; A. M. Green, Pa.; H. J. H. Corman, N. Y.; J. H. Jenkins, R. I.

The following were appointed a committee on permanent organization:—James Underdue, Pa.; A. Ward Handy, Md.; D. G. Rider, Pa.; Guy Brinton, Pa.; J. H. Richardson, Pa.; Samuel Jones, Pa.

In the absence of the Committee Rev. Dr. Garrett addressed the Convention in substance as follows:—The 8th of January is an important day in the history of the United States. A great battle was fought on that day in New Orleans, assisted by the black boys in blue, and so distinguished were they that they received the approbation of General Jackson. On January, 1866, the first assemblage of colored soldiers and sailors assembled in National Hall, and at this hour, in January, 1867, the House of Representatives is passing over the head of Andrew Johnson, and then Moses will take a voyage up that river that is decidedly salt. No one knows how to navigate that water better than President Johnson. He believed that an all-wise God would direct their counsels. If they acted in an upright manner he had no doubt but their plea would be answered. He was glad to see so many soldiers and sailors present. General Hamilton was one of them, a friend of good old John Brown; also, Lieutenant Matthews, of Kansas, who was the first colored man who received a commission.

Colonel Hinton was then introduced, and said: In Washington there is an organization known as the Democratic Association. This evening Washington will witness an assembly of people more hated than any others on earth; they are to assemble to celebrate the battle of New Orleans.

To-day Andrew Johnson, the accidental President of the United States, speaks to the fossils of the country. We shall probably remember the 8th of January by the news we shall receive over the wire this evening. The speaker gloried in being the first man to recruit colored soldiers.

We are now the children of a common God, and we are citizens of a common country, and there should be no distinctions on account of color. He congratulated them upon this being the first Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, and hoped it would be the last, and hoped the next time the soldiers, white and black, should meet together.

Sergeant A. Ward Handy was then introduced, and said he considered it a pleasure to be present on this occasion. The delegates had assembled from the north and south, and the east and the west, to demand equal rights of suffrage, irrespective of color.

We appeal to the great heart of the American people through their representative for the sympathy and rights which has been ours since the foundation of the republic. Charles Sumner, in pleading for Kansas, pleaded for every black man and woman in the United States.

His opinion was that the black man who could tell a loyal man from a traitor was entitled to the ballot. All men who were born on the American continent had the proper qualification for the elective franchise. He demanded it in the name of humanity and of God.

The men who fought for the flag—not for their services, but because they were born in America—have the right to the envied privilege of putting a small piece of paper in a box.

It is the duty of the colored soldiers to ask the American people in the name of their head, in the name of the many battle-fields where they perished in defense of their country, to ask that they have all their rights.

If they are to put their feet upon our necks, then we have fought in vain. He believed the spirit of Lincoln was with them to-day, if it was possible for the spirit to leave the body.

Our political Moses has bowed his knees to gold. He has forgotten freedom, right, and truth. He believed that the time would come when they would be taken by the right hand and bid to enter into the joys of the elective franchise.

The Convention, on motion, then adjourned until 3 o'clock, when the committee will report the permanent officers.

AID THE SUFFERING.—The rooms of the Home Missionary Society of the city of Philadelphia, No. 507 North street, are crowded daily from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M. with applicants for assistance. The Society *has not the means to supply one-fourth.* Unless the community speedily furnishes the needed funds, its doors must be closed, and its operations among the poor and destitute suspended. Some are actually dying for want of proper attention and nourishment. The public are invited to call at the office and examine the facts. *Clothing for women and children is much needed.* Mr. Thomas T. Mason, No. 133 North Third street, is Treasurer. Send in funds to him without delay.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, January 8, 1867.

The Stock Market was inactive this morning, but prices were rather firmer. In Government bonds there was less doing. July, 1865, 5-20s sold at 104½; 99¾ was bid for 10-40s; 108 for 6s of 1881; 107⅞ for 1862 5-20s; and 104¾ for June and August 7·30s. City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold at 99½, a slight advance; and old do. at 95½, no change. Railroad shares were the most active on the list; Catawissa preferred sold largely at 30½@31, an advance of ½ on the closing price last evening.

Reading sold at 52½, no change; North Pennsylvania at 38¾@38½, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56¾@56½, an advance of ¼; and Philadelphia and Erie at 30½@31, no change; 130½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 61½ for Norristown; 66 for Lehigh Valley; 29 for Elmira common, and 40 for preferred do.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 18½ was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 45 for Chesnut and Walnut; and 14 for Hestonville.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 32; 151 was bid for Philadelphia; 135 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 56 for Commercial; 100 for Northern Liberties; 57 for Penn Townships; 100 for Tradesmen's; 40 for Consolidation; and 57 for Commonwealth.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Morris Canal preferred sold at 12½; 22 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 32 for preferred do.; 87½ for Morris Canal; and 13½ for Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 134½; 11 A. M., 133⅝; 12 M., 134⅛; 1 P. M., 134¼, an advance of ⅛ on the closing price last evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

100 sh Reading....s5 52½ | 100 sh Reading...b30 52⅝

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$6400 5-20s 65 opJyls.104¼ | 4 sh Ca & A scrip. 46
$4000 City 6s new..lts 99⅛ | 200 sh Cata pr..... 30
$3000 W J R 6s....b5 85 | 200 sh do lts s6wn 30
$2000 PaR 1st m 6s lts 99½ | 300 sh do lts.s6wn 30
$2000 PaR 2d mt 6s lts 99½ | 100 sh do.....s30 30
100 sh Ocean..... 3½ | 35 sh Mech Bk..... 52
15 sh Reading....lts 52½ | 100 sh Phil & E..... 30⅛
37 sh N Penna..... 38½ | 100 sh do.....b30 31
100 sh do.....b60 38⅛ | 200 sh do...lots.s5 30⅛
53 sh Penna R..lots 55⅞ | 100 sh Exbert..... ¼
200 sh do.....s5 56⅛

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 108¼@108½; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 107⅛@107⅜; do., 1864, 105¼@105⅝; do., 1865, 106¼@106½; do., new, 1865, 104@104¼; U. S. 10-40s, registered, 99¼@100¼; do., coupon, 99¾@100¼; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 104¼@105; do., 2d series, 104¾@105; 3d series, 104¾@105; Compounds, December, 1864, 113½.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 134@134¼; Silver ¼ and ⅛, 128; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16½; do., July, 1864, 15½; do., August, 1864, 15½; do., October, 1864, 14½; do., December, 1864, 13½; do., May, 1865, 11½; do., August, 1865, 10½; do., September, 1865, 9¾; do., October, 1865, 9½.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, January 8.—The Flour Market was extremely quiet to-day, and only a few hundred barrels were disposed of for the supply of the home consumers at $8·25@8 75 ₱ barrel for superfine; $9@10 50 for extra; $11·50@13 50 for common and choice Northwestern extra family $12@14 25 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $14 50@17 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at $7 25. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

Wheat of prime quality has been in good demand, and holders are firm in their views; but in consequence of the limited receipts and stocks, the transactions were small. We quote Pennsylvania red at $2 75@3·10; Southern do. at $3·10@3 20; and white at $3 20@3 40. Rye ranges from $1 25@1·35 for Southern, Western, and Pennsylvania. Corn is in fair request, and sales of 4000 bushels new yellow were effected at $1. Oats were in better request, and prices have advanced. Sales of 4000 bushels Pennsylvania at 58@6 c.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Cloverseed is quiet, with small sales at $8@8·75 ₱ 64 lbs. Timothy ranges from $3·25@3 75, and Flaxseed from $2·90@3.

Nothing doing in Whisky, and prices are nominal.

The Freaks of Fortune.—A young woman living in Preston, England, recently received a notice that a relative had left her a legacy of £5000, besides furniture and other things. Although she had been aware of her relative's wealth, and felt sure he would leave her something handsome, she appears to have been taken entirely by surprise. She left the mill at which she was a winder, and has never been well since the intelligence reached her.

Gavarni's Last Studies.—Gavarni, the late French artist, had a passion for aerostatics, and, like Leonardo da Vinci, had the conviction that aviation, or the fly of the bird, was the principal and the alpha of aerial locomotion. He spent the last ten years of his existence in experiments and studies on the length of the wing and its level, and he constructed many apparatuses which never answered.

A Great Army in Russia.—The recruiting which is to take place in Russia from the 27th of January to the 27th of February, at the rate of four conscripts per 1000 inhabitants, and five per 1000 in certain districts, will produce 850,000 men. The Russian army at present numbers 800,000 men under arms; add to which 850,000 produced by the new levy, and the round number is 1,650,000 men.

Lunatics.—All the lunatic asylums in and near London are full.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

A General Bankrupt Law for the United States.

From the Herald.

The Constitution of the United States empowers Congress to pass uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies. This power has only been twice exercised—once in 1800, when a bankrupt law limited to five years was passed, which was repealed before the expiration of the term, at the close of the year 1803; and again in August, 1841, when a general insolvent law was enacted, which was so loose in its provisions, and so available for the fraudulent debtor, as to excite a storm of popular disfavor. The latter law was pushed through Congress by questionable means. The law of 1841 had less than two years' existence, a bill for its repeal having received the President's signature on March 3, 1843. During the period it remained in operation it was calculated that some forty thousand persons availed themselves of its provisions, whose aggregate debts must have been in the neighborhood of two hundred millions of dollars.

Notwithstanding the failure of former experiments, it has long been the opinion of the ablest financiers and the most honorable business men in the United States that a general bankrupt law, fair and liberal in its provisions, and containing strict safeguards against fraud, would be at once a protection to the honest debtor, and an advantage to the business community. Congress alone has power to pass such a law, which would be binding upon all creditors in the United States, and all descriptions of debts. The insolvent laws of a State can only reach its own citizens, unless creditors from other States, by voluntarily recognizing the insolvency and accepting dividends from the estate, put themselves within the pale of their operation. The close and intimate commercial relations between the States render it very desirable that a uniform system of laws relating to bankruptcy, which all understand, and by which all alike are bound, should exist; and it was a wise provision of the Constitution which vested the power to make such laws in the Congress of the United States.

In Europe bankruptcy laws are of a quasi criminal character. The proceedings are regarded as hostile to the bankrupt. Under the French law he is arrested and confined in prison or put under surveillance, and after an examination into his affairs by the Tribunal of Commerce he can be released on bail or unconditionally. After the investigation is completed he can be condemned to imprisonment, with or without labor, if fraud is proved against him. The English law has some peculiar features. A bankrupt who obtains his certificate of discharge is allowed a percentage to a limited sum out of the proceeds of his estate when the dividends reach a certain amount. When fifteen shillings in the pound is realized by his creditors he receives ten per cent. on the whole assets to a sum not exceeding six hundred pounds, and so in proportion for a smaller dividend. This affords a bankrupt a small capital with which to commence life anew. One provision of the English law would hardly suit the United States. A bankrupt is not entitled to his discharge if he has lost a certain amount within the year immediately preceding his bankruptcy either at gambling or stock jobbing.

It is objected by some that bankruptcy laws are a protection to fraudulent and dishonest debtors. A good law must always be the reverse. Our present system, without any general law at all, is oppressive only to the unfortunate and honest debtor, and affords the rogue every facility he can desire to cheat his creditors. It is also an incentive or temptation to men of weak and unstable principles to become dishonest. When a person who is doing business with an intention and wish to establish a good reputation finds misfortune coming upon him, he has now no opportunity to redeem himself, and will, in a large majority of instances, set to work to put his property out of the reach of his creditors. If he goes down, he argues, he can never get up again, and self-preservation is the first law of nature. A fair bankrupt law would enable him to stop at once, to put all his property in the hands of his creditors, to pay as much as he could, and to commence again without an incubus of debt weighing him down. From dishonesty and fraud no law devised by human wisdom can entirely protect the creditor. But a good bankrupt law would afford him more protection than he at present enjoys, since it would enable him to take immediate measures for his protection whenever evidence of intended fraud should make itself apparent.

The lack of a uniform bankruptcy law deprives the community of some of its best commercial ability and business enterprise. To keep a man constantly out of business because he has once been unfortunate, or to compel him to resort to all manner of tricks and subterfuges to conceal his property and cover up his interests, cannot conduce either to the good of the creditor or of the State. The honest debtor, if he should become a bankrupt, would never fail to pay up his old obligations in full should he subsequently secure the means to do so. The dishonest man would never pay a debt at all if he could avoid it.

We have examined with some care the law which passed the present House at its first session and is now before the Senate. Its main provisions appear to be fair and just both towards the creditor and debtor, and it contains apparently stringent safeguards against fraud and dishonesty on the part of a bankrupt. At this period of our life as a nation it is eminently desirable that some uniform law should be given to the country, and the subject should claim the early and the serious attention of the Senate. It is one of the most important matters that remains before that body, and should be passed during the existing session, so that if any amendments to the bill are found desirable they may be acted upon by the present House, which has already maturely considered and thoroughly debated the subject.

Reconstruction at Hand.

From the Tribune.

We note with satisfaction the gathering at Washington of deputations from several Southern States representing diverse phases of opinion at the South. It can hardly be a year since the *Times* urged us to say why so loyal and true a Unionist as Colonel J. M. Johnson, of Arkansas, should not be admitted by the House to the seat whereto he had been unquestionably chosen. We now see that Colonel Johnson is in Washington to urge Congress, on behalf of the fire-tried Unionists of Arkansas, *not* to admit representatives from that State until she shall have undergone a radical reconstruction. And we trust—nay, we are sure—that he and his colleagues will be heard with profound attention. So, we doubt not, will that delegation which represents the other folks in Arkansas, who are a decided majority of the white, but perhaps not of the whole people of that State.

We trust the rival parties of every Southern State either are or soon will be represented at Washington. Let all have a fair hearing; but let them be admonished that time flies, and that less than two months of this Congress remain. If the rival delegations could confer with each other and agree as to the bases of reconstruction, they would signally facilitate the action of Congress. And why should they not at least *try* to agree? They are fated to be fellow-citizens, neighbors, often kinsmen; even if they desire to remain at war, that luxury is imperatively denied them. Will not the rival delegations from Arkansas set the excellent example of courteously conferring and trying to agree on a plan of reconstruction to be jointly submitted to Congress? Surely, the effort, if made in the right spirit, must be productive of good.

—Congress ought soon to indicate to the unrepresented States precisely what they must do. It will not do to let the session wear away without this. If any State shall not be called when the next House assembles for organization, it should be clearly and generally known why it is not, and that the fault is its own. Let there be light!

General Grant is reported as having expressed, at Governor Seward's dinner party on Saturday evening, his conviction that, if the Southern States should adopt the pending Constitutional amendment, they would be promptly restored, and no further conditions imposed. We do not so understand Congress. If those States *had* promptly and heartily ratified that amendment, we believe a majority would have felt morally bound to admit them thereupon. We *do not* understand that the Johnson organizations claiming to be States which have rejected the amendment—especially if, as in the case of Texas, they have treated it with marked indignity—should they now conclude to ratify it rather than take the chance of doing worse, would be regarded by a majority of either House as having established any right to recognition as legitimate by Congress. But, whatever the fact may be, Congress should promptly and unequivocally indicate it.

For our own part, and without presuming in any manner to speak for others, we must say that the ratification of this amendment by any State would form a very inadequate and imperfect basis of reconstruction. The vital matter, in our view, is security to every individual, however humble and despised, in his essential rights of person and property. Any reconstruction which does not guarantee the whites who have been Rebels against future arrests, arraignments, seizures, confiscations, because of their part in the Rebellion, and does not secure the blacks against such abuse, spoliation, enslavement, and butchery as many of them have experienced within the past year, will scarcely deserve its sonorous title. We see not how a true and lasting peace, a speedy restoration to comfort and thrift, can be attained on any terms less comprehensive than those of universal amnesty coupled with impartial suffrage.

Millions of acres of the best lands in the South now lie desolate and useless because their owners cannot procure the means of fencing and cultivating them. Those owners, being unpardoned Rebels, can neither sell part of their lands wherewith to obtain the means of cultivating the residue, nor can they borrow a dollar on all their possessions. We may say, nobody will ever trouble them; but our assurance will not warrant their deeds nor induce capitalists to lend on their mortgages. And, on the other hand, the Southern cities are crowded with blacks who are not wanted there, and are wanted to till the soil, but dare not go thither, dreading ruffianly abuse, if not murder. You may say they are timorous; but if the New Orleans massacre were among your bitter experiences, and your children were liable to be torn from you as those of the blacks legally are, even in *loyal* Maryland, you might see the matter differently.

What the country urgently needs is a full and final settlement, one that will unlock all its resources, and set all its people to work. It would make hundreds of millions' difference in the product of this year's industry if this could be secured forthwith. We do not judge that it can or cannot be achieved under the present State organizations, but we fervently wish it might be, for time is precious. And if Congress, on full view of the facts, shall deem it necessary to set these organizations aside, we entreat that its action be prompt and vigorous. Let justice to all be insisted on, at all events; but let the least possible time be spent in securing it. Delays are dangerous, and the future uncertain. Let us be wise and generous, while brave and confident, to-day.

The Industrial Condition of the Country —Measures of Relief.

From the Times.

The report of Mr. Commissioner Wells establishes conclusively the abnormal and disturbed condition of the industrial interests of the country. It proves that the prosperity in which we have exulted has been, after all, to a great extent unreal; and that, without any of the evidence of panic, our position should excite the gravest anxiety. Sound trade has been impaired by speculation; and, while limited classes have reaped rich harvests, the great body of the community have suffered from the change. The condition of affairs in these respects is too critical to be endured patiently. And having, by an elaborate investigation of facts, arrived at an understanding of the nature of the disease, Mr. Wells proceeds to discuss the merits of available remedies.

For some of the evils that exist legislation affords no relief. An act of Congress would be futile as a means of providing more skilled labor, or as a method of counteracting certain other disturbing elements that have grown out of the war. Two remedies are available, however, over which Congress has full control; one, the adoption of a policy of steady, persistent contraction, that the perils of an irredeemable paper currency may be brought to an end; the other a revision and reduction of the national taxation, with a view of relieving industry from intolerable burdens, and legitimate enterprise from the hindrances that now obstruct its progress.

Of the former of these remedies Mr. Wells speaks with a positiveness that is refreshing. He is persuaded that inconvertible paper currency is an unmitigated evil, of which the country should rid itself with no more delay than may be inseparable from the progress of gradual but unflinching contraction. He advocates the enforcement of the policy "to the greatest possible extent, and at the earliest possible moment compatible with the condition of the industrial interests of the country, and of the public obligations." As a general principle, there is nothing new in the suggestion. All but an inconsiderable minority of speculators favor a return to specie payments; the debatable points relating to the time within which the proceedings should be commenced and the measures that should be employed. It is with regard to these points that Mr. Wells' testimony is valuable.

He joins issue with the advocates of inflation at every stage of the argument. He denies that contraction, operating concurrently with a reduction of taxation, would prove detrimental to any producing interest. On the contrary, he asserts that "the influence of such a policy, seasonably announced, would go before it; prices would fall in anticipation of a diminished supply of currency, and with such a decline, the purchasing power of money would so increase as to keep the volume of circulating medium sufficiently ample to facilitate all needful and legitimate exchanges, and at the same time diminish the field of speculation."

The absurdity of the plea that the present circulation of paper currency is not more than equal to the increased requirements of business, is shown by a single fact. The highest amount required during the speculative months which preceded the break-down of 1857 was below $215,000,000. Now the circulation exceeds $700,000,000. Admitting that some increase is required by the permanent addition to business, and by the peculiarities of business consequent upon the war, Mr. Wells expresses the opinion—as one of the results of his investigation—that the $300,000,000 which the national banks are authorized to issue are adequate to all present *bona fide* wants. The enormous excess now in circulation may, therefore, be called in not only without injury to the trade and industry of the country, but with manifest advantage to both. "The retaining of the present amount of currency in circulation," remarks Mr. Wells, "tends to increase no business except what is speculative, and to check the very development which is expected to prove remedial." The addition to the annual burden of interest which the conversion of non-interest-bearing notes into bonds would entail, would be more than compensated by the abatement of the evils of fluctuation and uncertainty which are inseparable from a superabundance of inconvertible currency.

To render contraction more easy, and to increase the relief which it is designed to afford, a reduction of the national taxation is necessary. Obviously, therefore, the extent to which the latter remedy is applicable is contingent upon the extent to which the load of annual taxation may be diminished.

Mr. Wells differs somewhat from the Secretary of the Treasury in his estimate of the probable revenue receipts for the fiscal year 1867-8, under the operation of existing laws. His estimate is $455,000,000. Accepting Mr. McCulloch's statement of probable expenditure, an available surplus of $105,000,000 may be calculated upon. This estimate presupposes a continuance of existing defects in the making of collections—defects so formidable that, according to the Revenue Commission, less than one-half of the legitimate internal revenue finds its way into the Treasury. These frauds prevented—as surely in some degree they might be—the available surplus would be yet larger. We must take things as they are, however, and these, as we have said, will, in Mr. Wells' opinion, leave a margin of $105,000,000.

In his treatment of this surplus, Mr. Wells makes one of the few striking mistakes that are discernible in his report. For he proposes to appropriate fifty millions to the reduction of the principal of the public debt, and to limit the reduction of taxation to an estimated aggregate of fifty-five millions; instead of using the whole amount to relieve overburdened industry, and to extricate business from the embarrassments which now encompass it.

The exhausting, oppressive burden of the country is its taxation. The public debt, large as it is, is not in excess of the national resources. The country may carry it with comparative ease, and under the law of natural development its redemption may be looked forward to with confidence. No one doubts either the ability or the will of the country to pay every dollar. But it is not a task on which we can at present afford to enter; while the lessening of the burden of taxation is a duty that ought not to be neglected, unless we are prepared to see the sources of our growth tapped and undermined. We suffer, not from the amount of the debt, but from the amount of taxation. And our whole effort should be directed to the reduction of the latter, that the prostration which threatens us may be averted, and the means of ultimately redeeming the debt may be made more sure.

Mr. Wells, indeed, concedes the general soundness of this view. "A careful study of the whole subject of the national revenues," he says, "and an extended inquiry into the industrial condition of the country, has led the Commissioner unhesitatingly to the conclusion that a rapid reduction of taxation rather than a rapid reduction of the principal of the public debt is at present the true policy of the Government, and that the adoption of this course, so far from protracting the time at which the national debt can be discharged, will, on the contrary, greatly accelerate it." Why, then, depart from "the true policy" in the disposal of the $105,000,000 estimated surplus? If Mr. Wells' exposition of the condition of the country is correct (and his facts seem to us irrefragable), the utmost possible relief is required. Every dollar taken off the taxes is a benefit to legitimate trade; every dollar needlessly retained is an injury which it cannot continually bear. Why not carry out a principle confessedly sound? The ears of the groundlings are tickled, no doubt, by financial exhibits which indicate the diminution of the debt. It would be a glorious circumstance, unquestionably, were we able to astonish the world by paying off the debt with a speed second only to that with which it was created. But the process would be fatal to the taxpayer. Even now we endanger the goose that lays the golden eggs. Industry languishes under the infliction. Trade is crippled and in jeopardy. And, therefore, to secure the largest possible measure of relief, and to give full effect to the principle laid down by Mr. Wells, let the entire amount of available surplus be devoted to the reduction of taxation, deferring the redemption of the principal of the debt to the period when the country shall have been restored to a normal and settled condition.

Meanwhile, Mr. Wells confines his recommendations within the fifty-five millions which he would save from the amount of taxation. He proposes a reduction from five to three per cent. in the tax on the products and sales of manufacturing industry, "and a corresponding reduction in specific taxes levied on analogous branches of industry;" and a reduction of the two and a half per cent. tax on the gross receipts of sugar refiners to one and a half or one per cent. He proposes, further, the removal of all direct internal taxes upon certain manufactures, of which bar, plate, and sheet iron, steel, and salt are the chief. These changes, which are confined to internal taxation, would probably absorb $35,000,000, leaving about twenty millions available for Tariff reductions.

Mr. Wells' initial point in this plan of tariff reform is that which experience has proved to be more favorable to manufacturing industry than any prohibitory duties that were ever imposed. He urges the lowering of duties on raw materials to the lowest point consistent with the requirements of the revenue; and of "placing upon the free list such raw materials, the product mainly of tropical countries, as are essential elements in great leading branches of manufacturing industry, and do not come in competition with any domestic products." This statement of the principle is less broad than it might have been. It is, in fact, a restricted application of the doctrine which has elsewhere worked advantageously. We must not forget, however, that Mr. Wells has not felt himself at liberty to entirely disregard the opinions of Congress; and that it may be inexpedient to push the principle to its extreme limit until the industry of the country shall have emerged from the present transition state.

The proposition, qualified as it is, necessitates the discussion of the general question of protection in relation to the agriculturist. Mr. Wells maintains that "there can be no practical protection to the American agriculturist, except what he receives from the existence and extension of American manufactures." And as the interest of the manufacturer demands the untaxed admission of the raw materials of his manufacture, it follows that the loss entailed upon our farmers by competition with the raw products of other countries will be less than the gain resulting from the extension and prosperity of manufacturing industry. Wool, flax, and wheat furnish illustrations of the working of this economic law; and a very suggestive statement of results produced by the abrogation of the Reciprocity treaty shows that the American agriculturist had been injured and not benefited by a change effected under the pretense of protecting home industry.

It is contended, then, that an increase of the tariff on the scale contemplated by the House bill of last session would be worse than useless as a remedial measure. Instead of relieving industry, it would subject it to more grievous burdens; instead of stimulating national development, it would damage trade by prolonging the condition of instability; instead of aiding the Government and strengthening public credit, it would weaken the gold resources of the Treasury by lessening importations, and would render the much-needed revision of the internal revenue system impracticable.

An increase of duties is sought in behalf of special interests, while the evils which now weigh down industry and commerce are produced by general causes, which call for general treatment. "The evil is a radical one, confined to no one section and to no one interest; the remedy must, therefore, be also radical." The country complains of high prices; but an increase of customs' duties would force prices yet higher. Should the wool growers and the wool manufacturers obtain the prohibitory duties they seek, Mr. Wells calculates that the immediate increase in the price of woollen commodities would be equivalent to the addition of $35,000,000 to the annual taxation of the domestic consumers. All other forms of labor and commodities would be correspondingly enhanced, "thus aggravating the very evil which in the outset it was intended to remedy, and necessitating a further increase in the volume of currency in order to facilitate exchanges at a higher level of prices."

Wounded Honor.—A duel between General Clam-Gallas and Marshal Benedek is spoken of at Vienna.

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Nettingham Lace Curtains,

From Ordinary to Rich Style.

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From the Lowest to the Highest Quality, some of them the RICHEST MADE.

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Embroidered Muslin Curtains,
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Curtain Muslins in great variety

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These WINES are warranted to be the pure juice of the grape, unsurpassed by any in the market, and are highly recommended for Medicinal and Family purposes.

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Pure California Champagne,

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The undersigned would call the attention of Wine Dealers and Hotel Keepers to the following letter, which may give a correct idea of the quality of their Wine —

"CONTINENTAL HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25, 1866.
"MESSRS. BOUCHER & CO.:—
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JORDAN'S CELEBRATED TONIC ALE.—This truly healthful and nutritious beverage, now in use by thousands—invalids and others—has established a character for quality of material and purity of manufacture which stands unrivalled. It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior TONIC, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. J. JORDAN, No. 2 PEAR Street. [11 7

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CULVER'S NEW PATENT
Deep Sand-Joint
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
Also, Phillegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus.
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DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
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WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY
AND
BRIDAL PRESENTS.

Have on hand a large and beautiful assortment of Watches, Jewelry, and Silverware, suitable for Christmas Holiday and Bridal Presents.

Particular attention solicited to our large assortment of Diamonds and Watches, Gold Chains for ladies' and gentlemen's wear. Also, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, and Seal Rings, in great variety, all of the newest styles.

FANCY SILVER-WARE,
ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR BRIDAL GIFTS.

We are daily receiving new goods selected expressly for the holiday sales. Our prices will be found as low if not lower, than the same quality can be purchased elsewhere
Purchasers invited to call
Diamonds and all precious stones, also, old Gold and Silver, purchased or taken in exchange. 5 14 p

WATCHES, JEWELRY.
W. W. CASSIDY.
No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET

Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVERWARE, and FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for
BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 5 13 6

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MANUFACTURERS OF
AND
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER
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Silver and Silver-Plated Goods,
No 704 ARCH STREET,
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Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE will find it much to their advantage to visit our STORE before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods enables us to defy competition.
We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST-CLASS, all of our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices. 5 30

MUSICAL BOXES

Large and small sizes, playing from 2 to 12 airs, and costing from $5 to $300. Our assortment comprises such choice melodies as—
"Home, Sweet Home
"The Last Rose of Summer.
"Auld Lang Syne."
"Star Spangled Banner."
"My Old Kentucky Home," etc. etc.,
Besides beautiful selections from the various Operas imported direct, and for sale at moderate prices, by

FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches, etc.,
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A fine assortment of Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silver and Silver-plated Ware, suitable for Holiday and Bridal Presents. 12 11 suths1m

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BRIDAL PRESENTS.
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Invite attention to their Choice Stock of SOLID SILVER WARE, suitable for CHRISTMAS and BRIDAL PRESENTS. 5 30

HENRY HARPER,
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Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
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Solid Silver-Ware.
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RICH JEWELRY.

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Etc. Etc. Etc.
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EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.

To close the estate of the late
JOHN A. MURPHEY,
Importer and Dealer in
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
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Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Phila.

His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household:—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.
A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD-CAGES, etc., etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms
GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS and WATER COOLERS
A fine assortment of PAPIER MACHE GOODS.
This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.
Note.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. [11 1 thstu5

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Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

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SHIRTS MADE OF NEW YORK MILLS MUSLIN only $4 usual price $5 50.
SHIRTS MADE OF WAMSUTTA MUSLIN at $4 75 usual price $5 50
BOYS SHIRTS on hand and made to order
A liberal deduction to wholesale trade.
WELSH, SHAKER, AND CANTON FLANNEL, U DERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, all sizes and qualities.
ALSO, FANCY SCARFS, NECKTIES, GLOVES, HDKFS., SUSPENDERS, etc., in great variety, and at reasonable prices. [11 6 2m

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SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
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FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL."
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PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
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PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of DRESS GOODS in full variety.
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F. HOFFMAN, JR.,
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FINE SHIRTS, AND WRAPPERS.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
Silk, Lambs' Wool, & merino
UNDER-CLOTHING.
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1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 4 inch.
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 18 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7, 8, 9 and 4 inch.
WHITE PINE PANEL PATTERN PLANK
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING!
BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
SEASONED WALNUT.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS! LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
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FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
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SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
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Seventeenth and Spring Garden,
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J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
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Constantly on hand, a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24

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A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS SHEARS, ETC., at
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MANUFACTURERS OF
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SAFES
DESIGNED FOR
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Established Over 25 Years
Over 24,000 Safes in Use.
The only Safes with Inside Doors
Never Lose their Fire-Proof Quality.
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Sold at Prices Lower than other makers
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CONFECTIONERY,
ICE CREAM AND DINING SALOONS,
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FRUIT AND FOUND CAKES of all sizes, with a large assortment of CONFECTIONERY, etc., for the HOLIDAYS. 12 13 1mrp

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Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.

GUARDIANS OF THE POOR.—A stated meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Poor was held at their rooms, Seventh and Filbert streets, yesterday, and transacted the following business, President Erety in the chair:—

The House Agent reports the following census of the House for the week ending Saturday, January 5, 1867:—

Number in house at 12 o'clock M.	3372
Same last year	3318
Increase	54

RECAPITULATION.

Admitted within the last two weeks	265
Births	7
Deaths	27
Discharged	103
Eloped	36
Number of persons granted lodgings within the last two weeks	127
Number granted meals	370

The persons in the various departments are classified as follows:—Men, 1613; women, 1759.

Healthy males under 60 years	118
Workingmen's wing	580
Total	698
Number of men reported employed	480
Unemployed males	218
Total males and females in insane department, less assistants	563

The house agent reports the receipts of the house for the last two weeks to be $29·90.

The out-door agent reports as having received for support cases during the last two weeks, $628.

The Board of Trustees presented their monthly report, showing the following amount of relief granted:—For shoes, $150·15; medicines, $365·39; groceries, $2075; coal, $7368·92; wood, $1645·25. Total expenditure, $1645·25. The treasurer presented his annual report of money received by him and paid over to the Treasurer of the city. From support cases, $10,995·45; emigrant tax, $2325; house receipts, $2320·94. Total, $15,644·39. The resolution passed at a previous meeting in relation to the girl Kenney was repealed, it having been founded on a false report.

The steward's requisitions were read and approved. Adjourned.

THE MCCORMICK HOMICIDE—THE CORONER'S VERDICT.—The investigation into the circumstances attending the death of the wife of James McCormick was concluded at the Coroner's office yesterday. Matthew Fury testified that he lives in Marriott street, and that on Friday morning last he heard a quarrel between James McCormick and his wife; heard her cry out, "James, don't kick me;" went in and made peace between them; after I went out I heard her cry again, "Don't kick me, for God's sake, don't do it;" they often quarrelled; witness frequently heard her tell him not to kick her; they were in the habit of drinking; he was intoxicated at the time of the last quarrel; saw no blood when he went in; McCormick said nothing about the affair.

Ann Fury, wife of the former witness, testified that she also went into the room; Mrs. McCormick was sitting on a chair behind the door, and he was trying to stop the blood; spoke to her and asked her if anything could be done for her, but she did not make any reply.

Other witnesses were examined, who testified to frequent quarrels between McCormick and his wife, but they all denied ever having seen him strike or kick her. Two of them said that Mrs. McCormick drank as well as her husband, and that she had a bad tongue when she was in liquor.

Dr. Shapleigh testified that he made a post-mortem examination, and found a wound on the fore part of the leg, which had divided a large vein. Death was produced by hæmorrhage. The wound was made by the leg coming in contact with a hard substance. A kick would have done it.

The jury rendered the following verdict:—That Elizabeth McCormick came to her death by hæmorrhage caused by rupture of a varicose vein on the leg, at her residence, No. 424 Marriott street.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF FIREMEN.—The thirty-second annual meeting of the Philadelphia Association for the Relief of Disabled Firemen was held last evening, at Mitchell's Hall, York avenue. The attendance of members was large. From the annual report, submitted to the meeting, it appears that $3745·22 was appropriated during 1866 for the relief of sick and disabled firemen, and the widows and orphans of firemen.

The above amount was distributed amongst 114 persons, 13 of whom were widows. $30,096·64 has been expended since the institution of the Association. $575 were paid for funeral expenses during the past year. Since the last report 410 annual and 2 life members have been added to the Association, making the present number of life members 275 and annual 1320. The receipts during the year amounted to $7008·53, and the expenditures to $6604·24.

The report, in conclusion, refers to the driving of steam fire engines through the streets, as follows:—"The reckless manner in which some of the steam fire engines are driven through the streets of our city in times of alarms of fire, is still a just cause of complaint, and your Board would take this opportunity to reaffirm their well-defined position on the subject: and in the future, as in the past, they believe the best interests of the volunteer fire department will be served by refusing to grant any relief to an engineer or driver who may be injured by reason of his own careless or immoderate driving."

AN ALLEGED WATCH THIEF.—At the Central Station, before Alderman Beitler, yesterday, William Harris had a hearing on the charge of stealing a watch and chain, the property of Kate McCallum. Complainant testified that she rode to the Log Cabin, at the Wissahickon, with a Mr. McDevitt, and while there she was robbed of her watch and chain, valued at $250. She did not see the face of defendant, but when she looked around he was standing near her. The chain was afterwards recovered, the landlady saying that it was taken from the leg of defendant's boot.

William P. McDevitt and William Tieman testified to being present, but did not witness the theft. The accused was held to bail to answer.

PETTY POLICE CASES.—Before Alderman Toland, yesterday, Mark Rapp was charged with passing a counterfeit fifty-cent fractional currency note, and was held to answer.

Maurice McCurdy was committed by Alderman Haines to answer the theft of some silver spoons.

Mary Gallagher has been held by Alderman Good to answer the charge of having entered a house on Manheim street, Germantown, and stealing therefrom a lot of clothing.

George Wilson, who was arrested on the charge of stealing a comfortable from the store door No. 123 S. Second street, had a hearing at the Central Station, and on the testimony of the two lads who witnessed the theft, was committed for trial.

SEWERS AUTHORIZED.—A stated meeting of the Board of Surveyors was held yesterday. The following applications for sewers were granted:—On Sixth street, between Brown and Parrish; on Twenty-second street, from Walnut to near Spruce; on Walnut lane and Adams street, in the Twenty-second Ward. A plan for the change of grade on Ludlow street, in the Twenty-seventh Ward, was approved.

APPOINTMENT.—Edward Shippen, Esq., President of the Board of School Control, was yesterday appointed a director of the old Philadelphia Saving Fund, by the Supreme Court, District Court, and Court of Common Pleas.

Trades' Unions in Disfavor.—An important movement has begun in Derbyshire, Staffordshire, and elsewhere, in England, amongst the non-unionist colliers, against the tyranny of the trade combinations, which so often force unwilling men to join them in strikes. A crowded meeting of colliers was held a few days ago at Stavely, in Derbyshire, to support a non-unionist organization.

AMUSEMENTS.

COSTUMES! COSTUMES!

A Splendid Assortment of

COSTUMES AND PROPERTIES

FOR MASQUERADES,

Are offered to the attention of the ball-going public at this gay and festive season, at the

COSTUMERY

Of Twenty-five Years' Establishment,

No. 917 RACE Street, North Side.

Every effort will be made to please the taste of those who attend the Carnival Balls of the season.

Masks of every description for sale.

W. C. DESMOND,

1 5 3m No. 917 RACE Street.

SÆNGERBUND! SÆNGERBUND!
SÆNGERBUND!
SÆNGERBUND!
SÆNGERBUND!

GRAND MASKED BALL.
GRAND MASKED BALL.
GRAND MASKED BALL.
TO BE GIVEN
ON THE 21st OF JANUARY, 1867.
ON THE 21st OF JANUARY, 1867,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Tickets $3·00. 1 7 5t

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

BATEMAN CONCERTS
FRIDAY EVENING, January 11,
AND
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, January 12,
GRAND
FAREWELL CONCERTS,
AND
POSITIVELY LAST APPEARANCE
OF THE CELEBRATED
BATEMAN CONCERT TROUPE.

M'ME PAREPA,
SIG. BRIGNOLI,
SIG. FERRANTI,
SIG. FORTUNA,
MR. S. B. MILLS,
MR. CARL ROSA,
MR. J. R. HUTTON.

CARD.—Mr. H. L. Bateman, in announcing the farewell performances in Philadelphia of the great artists collected by him for his Concerts this season, desires to return his sincere thanks to the public for the most liberal patronage which they have bestowed on his enterprise during his different visits to this city.

While the entire press and the musical *dilettanti* of every place visited by the troupe have acknowledged and pronounced the Bateman Concerts the finest and most talented combination of artists ever presented for their approval, it is no less true that the support given the concerts by all appreciative communities has been the most extraordinary on record. The tour through the West, from which the Bateman Troupe is now returning, will be ever memorable in the annals of music of this country for the most unprecedented success, both artistically and financially.

The Concerts announced above will be positively the last Bateman Concerts in Philadelphia, and the programme for each will contain the most admired selections of the different artists.

Reserved Seats for FRIDAY or SATURDAY,
ONE DOLLAR EACH.

Seats may be secured at the Music Store of C. W. A. TRUMPLER, on
WEDNESDAY MORNING, January 9.

Admission to the MATINEE ON SATURDAY, FIFTY CENTS.

The Grand Piano used at these Concerts is from the celebrated manufactory of Steinway & Sons, N. Y. 1 7

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—
CHESNUT Street, above TWELFTH.
THIRD WEEK OF
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
who have appeared during the past two weeks to
CROWDED AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.
They will appear
MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS, Jan 7 and 8, in Charles Taylor's romantic drama, in three acts, entitled
THE CONNIE SOOGAH;
OR, THE WEARING OF THE GREEN.
To conclude with the popular afterpiece,
FORTUNE'S FROLIC.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF BARNEY WILLIAMS.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, January 12,
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.
First time in this city of the interesting drama,
THE THREE RED MEN.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at half-past 7 o'clock.
CROWDED HOUSES.
THIRD WEEK of the triumphant career of
GRIFFITH GAUNT.
MRS. JOHN DREW
AS KATE PEYTON.
MONDAY, AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
Augustin Daly's great drama of
GRIFFITH GAUNT.
produced with new scenery, great cast, and the specialties of
THE LANCASHIRE FAIR SCENE
AND GRAND TRIAL SCENE.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MRS. JOHN DREW.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—
N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets
Commence at 7¼.
Second night of the eminent comedian,
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM,
who will appear in his great impersonation of
DOCTOR SAVAGE,
in his own glorious comedy of
PLAYING WITH FIRE.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, January 8,
Brougham's uproariously laughable comedy of
PLAYING WITH FIRE.
Dr. Savage....................JOHN BROUGHAM
To conclude with the laughable comedietta of
THE HAPPIEST DAY OF MY LIFE.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—
THIS EVENING
will be performed the comedy,
HUNTING A TURTLE,
THE ICE KING'S VOW,
AND LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.—
Great success of the Automaton Minstrels. Last week of the Double Sphynx SIGNOR BLITZ'S new Illusions and Wonders, the Funny Burlesque Minstrels, Double-Headed Sphynx, Spirit Drum, Silver Casket, Ventriloquism, Learned Canary Birds, etc., Every Evening, commencing at 7½, and Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons, at 3 o'clock.

Admission, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents. 1 8 6t

GRAND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT, TO be given at the ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, TENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at ¼ before 8, by Professor Alexander Wolowski, Mr. Poole, Mrs. Simpson, Miss Barbour, and
THE PHILADELPHIA VOCALISTS.
Tickets, 50 cents. To be had at Trumpler's, Seventh and Chesnut streets, and at Risley's News Stand, Continental Hotel. 1t

BRADFORD'S LAST GREAT PAINTING,
"SEALERS CRUSHED BY ICEBERGS,"
which has received the highest encomiums from the press and the public of New York, Boston, and other metropolitan cities, is now on exhibition for a limited period, at WENDEROTH, TAYLOR & BROWN'S, No. 914 CHESNUT Street. 12 27 1m

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 30 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REhearsals every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street, between Race and Vine. 11 5 3m


THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29§ UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

PROPOSALS

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 20, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., MONDAY, January 14, for the purchase from the United States, of five thousand (5000) Folded Lip Railroad Chairs, suitable for 45lb. "T" Rail.

These Chairs are now stored at the works of Corning & Winslow, Troy, New York.

Samples may be seen at this office, or at the United States Quartermaster's Office in New York city, Philadelphia, Pa., or Louisville, Ky.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
F. J. CRILLY,
12 29 12t Bvt. Col and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

MEDICAL.

POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS,
Or Pain Destroyer,

Is one of the few domestic remedies which have come into general use and favor, without puffing. It is the product of a simple shrub, harmless in all cases, and, as a domestic remedy, unequalled.

CURES:

BURNS,	BOILS,
BRUISES,	STINGS,
LAMENESS,	SORE EYES,
SORENESS,	BLEEDING OF THE
SPRAINS,	LUNGS,
SORE THROAT,	NOSE,
TOOTHACHE,	STOMACH,
EARACHE,	
NEURALGIA,	
RHEUMATISM,	CORNS,
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And other similar troublesome and painful affections, while it promptly arrests all HEMORRHAGES. Hundreds of physicians use it daily in their practice and give it their unqualified recommendation. Sold by our agents and dealers.

The Medicine is exclusively prepared by the subscribers, Proprietors and successors to T. T. POND, to whom all orders must be addressed.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO.,
No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.

PRICES OF POND'S EXTRACT.
Six ounce bottles, with directions, retail..........50 cents
Pint bottles, with directions, retail..........$1·00
Quarts in bottle..........$1·75
Liberal discount to Physicians and Dealers.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

FAMILY CASES

Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions..........$10·00

Smaller Family and Travelling cases, with 20 to 28 vials..........$5 to $8

Specifics for all Diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive treatment in vials and pocket cases..........$2 to $5

These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.

Address—HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY,
Office and Depot, No 562 BROADWAY, New York.

Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

For sale by DYOTT & CO., JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, T. R. CALLENDER, and AMBROSE SMITH, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia, and at BLITHE'S Drug Store, No. 3120 Market street, and by all Druggists. 6 27 smw§

LOOK AND LIVE!
ELECTROPATHY.
Drs. GALLOWAY, WHITE & BOLLES
THE OLD
MEDICAL ELECTRICIANS,

And TEACHERS of this new system of curing diseases, would call the attention of the sick and afflicted to their new system of practice, which has already gained great popularity in this city. During the past six years we have treated TWENTY THOUSAND persons suffering from the various forms of disease (many of them by special guarantee, charging nothing if we failed), and in almost every case a cure has been effected. Read the following

HOME CERTIFICATES.

AN ASTONISHING CURE—AMPUTATION PREVENTED.

I was cured in three weeks by Drs. GALLOWAY and WHITE of an ulcerated leg, which caused much suffering, and even threatened amputation. Since my own great cure several of my friends suffering from Neuralgia, Skin Disease, Dyspepsia, and other complaints, have also been perfectly cured. I will cheerfully answer the inquiries of the diseased and suffering.
ABRAHAM FLUKE,
No. 1851 Camac street, Philadelphia.

IMPORTANT CURES OF OBSTINATE DISEASES.

Charles D. Young, Chronic Dyspepsia, No. 4.1 N. Seventh street.
James Brown, Inflammation of Stomach and Bowels, Pine street, above Sixth.
Henry Royer, Neuralgia of the Eye, Twenty-third and Pearl streets.
Frederick Wilson, Dyspepsia and Throat Disease, Continental Hotel.
B. F. Kirkbride, Epileptic Fits, No. 1020 Market street.
William Morgan, Kidney Disease and General Debility, No. 410 Spruce street.
Marcus D. Wilcox, Catarrh of twelve years' standing, Commercial Hotel.
Samuel G. Wheeler, Asthma of ten years' standing, Continental Hotel.
Emanuel Rey, Attorney-at-Law, Dyspepsia, No. 707 Sansom street.
Horace C. Winslow, Weakness of the Kidneys, Frankford.
H. C. Shurtleff, Cancer in Stomach, No. 3722 Market street.
J. M. Buist, Rheumatism, No. 1323 S. Broad street.
Judah Levy, Bronchial Consumption, No. 432 Market street.
Edward T. Evans, preacher of the M. E. Church, Dyspepsia of long standing, Laryngitis, and Lumbago, No. 1633 Helmuth street.
James Nugent, Deafness for six years, and ringing and roaring in the head, Wilmington, Delaware.
Thomas Harrop, severe Diabetes, Rose Mills, West Philadelphia.
George Grant, Rheumatic Gout, long standing, No. 1613 Chesnut street.
H. T. Desilver, Chronic Neuralgia and Inflammatory Rheumatism, No. 1736 Chesnut street.
Edward McMahon, Consumption, No. 1227 Front street.
J. Bicket, Chronic Bronchitis, Constipation, and Congestion of the Brain, No. 518 Callowhill street.
Charles M. Dayton, Paralysis of the lower limbs, Girard House.
John McCormick, Diabetes, No. 1220 Ridge avenue.
Charles E. Buckingham, Urinary Difficulty, No. 1331 Filbert street.
Aquila Davis, Chronic Diarrhœa, Forrest House.
J. J. Boopes, long standing Sciatica, and Enlarged Prostate Gland, Darby township, Delaware county.
William H. Shriver, Liver Complaint, Germantown.
Joseph W. Forsyth, Acute Rheumatism, No. 1602 Arch street.
E. Clouser, General Paralysis, No. 415 N. Second street.

Many of these persons we cured in less than a week.

N. B.—The Institution, No. 1230, one door from Thirteenth street, is the only house in this city where our system is practised. Unprincipled parties in other localities, who claim to treat diseases according to our late discoveries, may therefore be regarded with suspicion.

PHYSICIANS and STUDENTS can enter at any time for a full course of Instruction in this GREAT DISCOVERY in the Healing Art.

BOOKS AND THE MOST IMPROVED INSTRUMENTS FURNISHED.

An interesting circular mailed by addressing
DRS. GALLOWAY, WHITE & BOLLES,
No. 1230 WALNUT Street,
Philadelphia.
Consultation free. 11 7 ws3m

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.

CAPITAL..........$500,000

DIRECTORS.

N. B. BROWNE,	EDWARD W. CLARK,
CLARENCE H. CLARK,	ALEXANDER HENRY,
JOHN WELSH,	S. A. CALDWELL,
J. GILLINGHAM FELL	HENRY C. GIBSON,
CHARLES MACALESTER.	

Office in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street above Fourth.

This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—

Coupon Bonds..........$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities......50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion..........$1·25 per $1000
Silver Coin or Bullion..........$2 per $1000
Gold or Silver Plate..........$1 per $100

Cash Boxes or small tin Boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company and liability limited $25 a year

The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS, at $20, $30, $40, $50, and $75 a year, according to size and location.

Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.

Interest allowed on Money Deposits.

This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.

12 31mwf§] N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—
Principal Depot, No 304 CHESNUT Street.
Central Depot, No 103 S FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York or current funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given. 2

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GIRARD ESTATE.—IN COMPLIANCE WITH the twenty-fourth section of the Will of Stephen Girard the superintendent of the Girard Estate has prepared the following condensed statement of the affairs of the Estate:—

Stocks and Loans appropriated for the Improvement of the Eastern Front of the City and Delaware Avenue.

		Par Value.
United States 10-40 5 per cent. loan		$4,900·00
State of Pennsylvania 5 per cent. loan		56,577·32
City of Philadelphia 5 per cent loan		7,600·90
City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. loan, free of tax	87 600	
City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. loan, taxable	54 100—	141 700·00
City Gas 6 per cent loan		10,000·00
22 shares of stock in the Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania		4,400 00
42 shares of Preferred stock, Union Canal Company		2,100·00
Union Canal Company of Pennsylvania 6 per cent loan		1,000·00
Schuylkill Navigation Company Loan, 1870, 6 per cent		252,195 84
Schuylkill Navigation Company Loan, 1882, 6 per cent		9,850·00
Stocks and Loans Comprising the Residuary Fund 1866		
United States 5-20 6 per cent. loan		$2 550 00
United States 10-40 5 per cent loan		10,700 00
Schuylkill Navigation Company Loan, 6 per cent		1,023 54
State of Pennsylvania 5 per cent loan		88,843 05
Loan to Franklin Institute		1,000 00
Guardians of the Poor 5 per cent loan (now City)	$500	
City of Philadelphia 5 per cent. loan	4,300	4,300·00
City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. loan, free of tax	36,500	
City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. loan, taxable	23 300—	58,800·00
100 shares of stock, Philadelphia Exchange Company		10,000 00
2200 shares of stock, Schuylkill Navigation Company		110,000·00
102 shares of stock, Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company		10,200·00
4000 shares of stock, Danville and Pottsville Railroad Company		200,000 00
2 shares of stock, Germantown and Perkiomen Turnpike Company		200·00
1 share of stock, Susquehanna and Lehigh Turnpike Company		100 00
1 bond, loan to Ridge Road Turnpike Company		10,000 00
1 bond for interest on loan to Turnpike Company		9,0 50
1 bond Schuylkill Navigation Company loan, 1882 received for interest		241·63

Loans and cash comprising the legacy received (in part) from estate of Lawrence Todd, deceased, of Illinois

United States loan, 1881, 6 per cent	$7,000·00
City of Philadelphia loan, 6 per cent., free of tax	$10,100·00
Cash interest received	50·64
Balance in loans and cash	$17,6 0·64

Loan appropriated to purchase Fuel for "Poor White Housekeepers and Roomkeepers" in the city of Philadelphia.

1 certificate of loan Schuylkill Navigation Company, 6 per cent	$9089·37
1 certificate of loan Schuylkill Navigation Company, 1862, 6 per cent., received for interest	272 68

The following account current exhibits a condensed statement of the cash account, embracing the amount of interest, dividends, rent of real estate, and payments made for various objects for the year 1866:—

Balance in the treasury, January 1, 1866	$30,881 98
Cash received for rent of real estate	201 115 09
Cash received for rent of collieries in Schuylkill county	65,708 33
Cash received for rent of real estate in Schuylkill county	477·50
Cash received from leases for cutting timber in Schuylkill county	1,966·54
Cash received for interest on State of Pennsylvania loan	6,907·02
Cash received for interest on City of Philadelphia loan	13,135.48
Cash received for interest on City Gas 6 per cent. loan	570·00
Cash received for interest on Schuylkill Navigation Company loans	15,005·17
Cash received for interest on United States 5-20 6 per cent. loans	203·54
Cash received for interest on United States 10-40 5 per cent. loans	1,076 35
Cash received for interest on United States 6 per cent. loans 1881	619 94
Cash received for dividends on Philadelphia Exchange Company's stock	458 00
Cash received for dividends on Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania stock	,704·00
Cash received for dividend on Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company's stock	615·00
Cash received for dividend on Schuylkill Navigation Company's stock	40 00
Cash received from sale of Schuylkill Navigation Company's loan, 1882, received for interest	10,392·63
Cash received for sale of Schuylkill Navigation Company's Boat loan, received for dividend on stock	5,187 06
Cash received from Lawrence Todd legacy	9,000·00
Cash received from Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for damages in constructing a railroad through the lands of the estate in the First and Twenty-sixth Wards	6,224 02
Cash received from total income amount	109 53
	$369,481·48

Cash paid under appropriations by Councils.

ESTATE.

For water rent	$1,727·00
Taxes	42,573·47
Salaries	6,801 00
Lands out of the county	50,099 00
Permanent improvements	975 51
General repairs to real estate	19 942 26
Inside painting	2 493 56
Outside painting	3 097 53
Paper and hanging	2 993·73
Annuities	600 00
Miscellaneous expenses	3,651 25
Purchase of fuel for poor white housekeepers	505·62
Lighting Delaware avenue with gas	1,205·00
Altering houses, Chesnut street between Eleventh and Twelfth streets	10 082·73
To invest a certain amount in city loans	6 207·73
To invest for Todd Legacy and expense of collection	10,062 05
Paid writs of mandamus, damages in widening Delaware avenue	55 832 65
Dredging docks, North wharves	645 00
	$220,206 60

COLLEGE.

Committee on Household	$97,644 50		
Committee on Instruction	15,154·46		
Committee on Accounts	2,348·90		
Committee on Library	190 25		
Committee on Discipline and Discharge	219·00		
Committee on Admission and Discharge	30 00	$115 826·10	$336,032·79
Balance in Treasury			33,448·69
Balance in the City Treasury	$34 892 66		
Warrants not taken in	1,443·97		33,448·69

CHARLES S. SMITH,
Superintendent Girard Estate.

Philadelphia, Office of the Girard Estate, December 31, 1866. 1 1

AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL COMPANY

NEW YORK.

FACTORY, HUDSON CITY, N. J.

This Company is now fully prepared to furnish

LEAD PENCILS.

Equal in Quality to the Best Brands.

The Company has taken great pains and invested large capital in fitting up their factory, and now ask the American public to give their pencils a fair trial.

All Styles and Grades are Manufactured.

Great care has been bestowed to the manufacturing of SUPERIOR HEXAGON DRAWING PENCILS, specially prepared for the use of Engineers, Architects, Artists, etc.

A complete assortment, constantly on hand, is offered at fair terms to the trade at their Wholesale Salesroom

No. 34 JOHN Street, New York.

The Pencils are to be had of all principal Stationers and Notion Dealers.
Ask for American Lead Pencil. [10 1 fmw6m

PEIRCE'S PATENT SLATES,

Warranted superior to any others in use.

LIGHT! NOISELESS!! DURABLE!!!

Cannot be broken by falling, and
Never Become Glossy.

These Slates have been unanimously adopted by the Board of Control for use in the Public Schools of Philadelphia and also by the school authorities of Baltimore and Washington. Also

PEIRCE'S PATENT SLATE SURFACE.

The only Patent Stone Surface for blackboards now before the public. Warranted to give satisfaction.
J. NEWTON PEIRCE & CO.,
No. 427 N. ELEVENTH Street.

CAUTION.—Beware of the Imitation Books and Pasteboard Slates offered by agents, and which are made to resemble in appearance our slated goods. The genuine are all either labelled on the back, or the package labeled and marked, Patented Feb. 10, 1863. [1 4 fmw3m rp

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Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

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Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given. 1

MISCELLANEOUS.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.
No. 22 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14§

SLATE MANTELS!

SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability, Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.

SLATE MANTELS and Slate Work Generally, made to order.

J. B KIMES & CO.,

9 12§ Nos 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, Etc.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.
8 4 6m VANKIRK & CO.

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate, of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 225] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY JAMES CASCADEN.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails. 1 24§

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS.
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
3 6§ No 103 JONES Alley.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER
No. 232 CARTER Street,
And No. 141 DOCK Street.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 3 8§

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
NO. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. 2 25] ELIJAH G. CATTELL.

INTERNAL REVENUE

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street

CENTRAL DEPOT,

No. 103 South FIFTH Street,

ONE DOOR BELOW CHESNUT

ESTABLISHED 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, or New York, or current funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

The following rates of discount are allowed:—

ON ALL ORDERS OF $25,
TWO PER CENT. DISCOUNT

ON ALL ORDERS OF $100,
THREE PER CENT. DISCOUNT

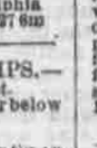
ON ALL ORDERS OF $300,
FOUR PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

All orders should be sent to the

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street

PHILADELPHIA.



HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deformity, etc etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit; are the lightest, most durable, comfortable, perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeons. Patented August 18 1863; May 23, 1865; May 1, 1866. Address
KIMBALL & CO.,
No. 639 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.
Pamphlet free. 9 27 6m

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INSURANCE COMPANIES

RETURN

OF THE

UNITED STATES BRANCH

OF THE

Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company,

From December 1, 1865, to December 1, 1866.

In conformity with the law of Pennsylvania.

Authorized Capital, $10,000,000
Paid-up Capital, - - 1,958,760
Total Amount of Assets (Gold) 15,888,080

Investments and Funds Retained in the United States.

Real Estate held by the Company in the United States	$251,712 82
Cash Deposits in Banks	165,616 55
Amount of Cash in hands of Agents, and in course of transmission	100 077·51
Amount of Loans, on Bond and Mortgage, constituting first liens on Real Estate (in the United States) on which there is less than one year's interest due	819 0·0 00
Amount of Loans, Stocks, etc., held by the Company	352,716·83

Income in the United States.

Cash Premiums from December 1, 1865, to December 1, 1866	1,563,486·64
Amount of Premiums earned	902,091·60
Amount of interest	79,288·82
Amount of income	16,647 36

Expenditures and Liabilities.

Amount of Losses during the year which have been paid	793,651 02
Amount of Losses in suit or contested during the year	12,500 00
Amount of Losses during the year not yet paid	112,064·0
Amount paid for reinsurance and return premiums	123,091 98
Amount of expenses during the year, including commissions and fees to Officers and Agents in the United States	236 843·21
Amount of Taxes	53,002·1

STATE OF NEW YORK.
City and County of New York, ss.

Be it remembered that on this 31st day of December A. D. 1866, before me, the subscriber, a Commissioner in and for the State of New York, duly commissioned and authorized by the Governor of Pennsylvania to take acknowledgment of Deeds and other writings, to be used and recorded in the State of Pennsylvania, and to administer oaths and affirmations, personally appeared ALFRED PELL, Resident Secretary of the Liverpool and London Globe Insurance Company, and made oath that the above and foregoing is a true statement of the condition of said Company upon the 1st day of December, 1866. And I further certify that I have made personal examination of the condition of said Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company on this day, and am satisfied that they have assets safely invested to the amount of $1,695,293·71; that I have examined the securities now in the hands of the Company, as set forth in the foregoing statement, and the same are of the value represented in the statement.

I further certify that I am not interested in the affairs of said Company.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, the 31st day of December, A. D. 1866.

[L. S.]
JAMES W. HALE,
Commissioner for Pennsylvania in New York.

Directors in New York.

FRANCIS COTTENET, Esq., Chairman.
HENRY GRINNELL, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
E. M. ARCHIBALD, B. M. Consul.
A. HAMILTON, Jr., Esq.
E. F. SANDERSON, Esq.
Resident Secretary—ALFRED PELL, Esq
Counsel—ALEX. HAMILTON, Jr., Esq.
Bankers—Phœnix Bank, CAMMANN & CO.

Advisory Board in Philadelphia.

Messrs. CHARLES L. BORIE,
CHARLES S. SMITH,
RICHARD SMETHURST,
LEMUEL COFFIN,
JOSEPH W. LEWIS.

ATWOOD SMITH,
General Agent for Pennsylvania,
No. 6 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE
PHILADELPHIA. [1 2wfm2w

ROOFING.

ROOFING

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS, FLAT OR STEEP, COVERED WITH GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING-CLOTH, and coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water-proof.

LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years.

LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with Liquid Gutta Percha Paint, which becomes as hard as slate.

For TIN, COPPER, ZINC, and IRON ROOFS this Paint is the *ne plus ultra* of all other protections. It forms a perfectly impervious covering, completely resists the action of the weather, and constitutes a thorough protection against leaks by rust or otherwise. Price only from one to two cents per square foot.

TIN and GRAVEL ROOFING done at the shortest notice.

Material constantly on hand and for sale by the MAMMOTH ROOFING COMPANY.
RECKLESS & EVERETT,
12 21 6m No. 302 GREEN Street.



OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHNS'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH, And coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years. LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as slate. TIN, COPPER, ZINC, or IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot all complete. Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY. GEORGE HOBART,
11 2 6m No. 230 North FOURTH Street

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Evening Telegraph

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(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), of Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1867.

Some Thoughts on Theatrical Matters.

It is idle to waste time on the discussion as to whether the stage is an elevator or an injury to those who frequent its representations. Theatres exist, and have existed for many centuries, and probably will exist until the heavens melt with fervent heat. It is a useless task to endeavor to abolish them, and all practical philanthropists should rather join in securing their improvement than in seeking to eradicate an assumed evil. Looking, then, at the present condition of the American stage—its plays, its players, its morality—and contrasting it with the British stage of past days, we will find ample space for the exercise of all the power of elevation which the wise men of our generation possess. It cannot be denied that some of our theatres, called first-class, and claiming to be worthy of the patronage of the best society in the city, are to-day producing plays which would not have been for a moment tolerated twenty—yes, ten years ago. The New York *Round Table* has an able criticism on the "Stage as it is, and as it should be." We quote freely from the article, as it expresses fully our views:—

"There have been times when certain plays which now draw crowded houses nightly in Broadway would have been hissed from the stage in Boston, and the actors probably ducked in the frog-pond. The causes of the retrogression are various and complicated, and are scarcely to be fathomed or explained by the conceited young persons who so frequently write 'dramatic criticism' for the press; but whatever they may be, it is as unquestionable as it is deplorable that the theatre in this city is sinking lower and lower, and that it it becomes much more degraded than it now is, it will constitute a public nuisance which, like brothels and gambling hells, should be, if not reformed, abated by the law.

"It is not fair, when such plays as are now most attractive are assailed by moralists, to raise the old cry about fanaticism and bigoted hatred of innocent pleasure with which the friends of the stage have so often, and often so justly, defended it against the attacks of its foes. The indecent ballets which, it seems, are the leading attractions of the metropolis, can be defended on no such grounds. They do *not* afford innocent pleasure; they are *not* conducive to a love of art; they do *not* inculcate any useful moral. They are simply provocative of the very worst passions; and they cannot even offer the poor excuse that their text has any literary merit, since it is so inconceivably poor, jejune, and trashy that the managers, in a commercial sense, are not wrong when they implicitly avow that it needs the spiciest possible seasoning to make even a very miscellaneous and by no means fastidious audience swallow it at all.

"The sole attraction of representations of this sort lies in the lascivious capering of half-naked females; and the more nude the figures, and the more frequent the opportunities for alluring display, the more delighted are the spectators, who seem to have been seized *en masse* with a salacious monomania. If Mr. Swinburne, in his wildest moments, could be induced to write verbal vehicles for such erotic pastimes, their perfection as engines of pernicious provocation would assuredly be attained. But, in the meantime, not only are the dialogue and fable of these precious *brochures* beneath contempt, but the oft-repeated apology that they are exactly like ballets which are tolerated and admired in Paris and London is untenable in fact. A ballet brought out at Covent Garden, Her Majesty's Theatre, or Les Italiens, *must* have some element of poetry, something of artistic purity and elevation, which will permit any save the incorrigibly sensual to enjoy without blushing, or a coarse thought, scenes which exceptional dress must needs otherwise render indelicate. But neither *Cendrillon* nor *The Black Crook* have the least claim to consideration in this respect, save in the admitted merit of their scenery and machinery. The artistes as well as the dramas are decidedly below the standard of even third-rate London or Paris troupes; and the saving elements which in these latter cities, and in a polished and cosmopolitan society, modify such matters, and relieve the grosser glare of sexual delectation, are wanting at the theatres in Broadway. There is all the difference between the two cases that there is between viewing a gross-souled undraped courtesan and in gazing upon the 'Greek Slave.'"

No one uninfluenced by prejudice can deny the truth of what our weekly contemporary has said? The class of plays of which the *Black Crook* is a type, and which has its imitation in our city, and all over the land, is disgraceful to our boasted civilization. We must look for the cause for these abominations not only to the managers, but also to the public and the press. We again refer to the article from which we have already taken an extract, as giving a good summary of the causes which are conducive to the degeneracy of the stage:—

"If a Garrick were to appear among us, and to draw the fashion and culture of the town, say, to a barn in the precincts of Hoboken, there might appear lofty and appreciative criticism. With the cause would come the effect. The absence of criticism in its best sense is a proof of the absence of that which is worth criticizing. But it should not be forgotten that the public taste is at present unlikely to call Garricks into being. A really clever negro minstrel or Irish comedian has a better chance for fame and gain than a man worthy of the mantle of Kemble; and that this is the case is not the fault of any individual, or that of any set of individuals, but substantially and emphatically the fault of the public.

"If the public requires and demands obscenity instead of wit, and sensuality in place of intellect, managers will infallibly cater for its appetite, and the stage will as infallibly sink lower and lower as a teacher of manners and of morals. As a question of individual self-respect, sharp judgments may, of course, be passed upon men who are willing to pander to the prurient taste of the hour. But condemnation in its severest form belongs to the public which encourages them, and not to individuals; and to the public it must surely be adjudged. To talk of abolishing or writing down the theatre is mere nonsense. In some shape or another it will continue to exist. If the people wish for a higher school of acting, and for a higher order of criticism, the reform must begin with themselves. When they are willing to stay away from such performances as those of *The Black Crook* or *Cendrillon*, the managers will quickly supply them with other ones. So long as they continue to patronize such exhibitions with a generosity which pours fortune into the laps of those who offer them, such exhibitions will continue to be offered. The subject is analogous in nearly every respect to that of licentious literature. Encouragement in either case nourishes the growth into rank fruition. Mr. Wheatley introduces *The Black Crook*, and Mr. Carleton publishes *Lais Veneris*. If the public is really disgusted with either production, the public, and the public alone, has the power to discourage similar performances for the future."

In addition to the reasons assigned, we may add another, which, if considered, we cannot but think would have a tendency to reform the evils so apparent to every discriminating audience. A theatre-goer pays for a certain amount of amusement. He makes a contract with the manager. If it is fulfilled on the part of the actors, and a really good representation is afforded him, he is expected to show his approbation by applause. Now, by the simplest rule of logic, is he not equally entitled to show his disapprobation by hissing? It is one of the faults of our American audiences that they are over fastidious. It has of late been found profitable for managers to quote Parisian custom as extenuation for certain plays. Let us quote it also, and we will find that where an audience is disappointed it always exhibits its disapprobation by hissing. No good actor would object to the custom being established here, as it would do away with that miscellaneous applause which cannot flatter the vanity of a sterling performer, for he sees it bestowed, without discrimination, on those who possess no real merit. A general exhibition of indignation on the part of the audience would speedily remedy much which is now to be complained of. The nearest approach to such an expression takes place at our Academy of Music on opera nights, when a chilling silence indicates the absence of favorable judgment. We cannot but think that, however much blame rests with the press and the management, the great bulk of responsibility is on the shoulders of those who constitute the public, and with whom the reform must originate.

Preparing for Another Conflict.

THE Southern papers are growing day by day more audaciously treasonable. We thought for a time that their utterances were merely the idle ravings of defeat, but the unanimity with which they now speak indicates that it would be a criminal wrong to our national safety to continue to treat their threats as empty bravado. When the same mutterings were heard in 1859 and 1860, we ascribed them then to impotent malice. We gave the Rebellion two-thirds of its life by not crushing it when the first mutterings were heard. It behooves us now to see whether we are doing our duty to the Union, in allowing influential papers like the Wilmington (N. C.) *Dispatch* to publish such sentiments as we clip from its issue of two consecutive days last week:—

"The people of the South are united, as one man, in their opposition to the threatening policy of Congress. They have felt the influence of that life-giving power, freedom. They cannot be made slaves through ignorance; they cannot be held in subjection to tyranny. At the right time, if the President of the United States stands firm in his purpose to protect the Constitution, the check to the march of despotism and fanaticism will be given by these forces combined. They will drive the usurpers from their seats of power. Already the Southern people have given evidence of their capacity as soldiers. With the North united against them, many of their own people against them, no organized government to commence with, no army, no navy, no resources, nothing to coalesce them but a principle, and on that thousands refusing to stand, they kept up an uneven contest for independence for four years, with a valor unexampled, a fortitude unparalleled, and a determination unexcelled. In this approaching conflict—for conflict there will be if Congress attempts to destroy the States—they will have nearly half of the North as allies, and will be themselves united. There will be no room for compromise after the first blow. There can be no divisions of sentiment on the side of conservatism and freedom and Union. The conservatives will be animated by the most powerful considerations. They will fight to the knife and then to the hilt."

Through such utterances as these were the fires of Rebellion first kindled; by just such deceitful sentiments will they be rekindled The cry six years ago was—"A divided North, a united South." The same cry is being raised to-day. If those who believe in a "divided North" could but walk our streets, and hear the almost unanimous opinion on such articles as that from which we quote the ill-founded hopes of Northern support would melt away as they did in 1861.

The following choice paragraph we take also from the *Dispatch*. Its comments on the proposition of Mr. Segar, that Virginia adopt the Constitutional amendment, are at least vigorous:—

"The blood of the Virginians is cavalier blood. Good blood! Brave blood! The noble gentlemen of that State hate cowards and contemn cowardice. We do not hesitate, therefore, to pronounce the statement of Joseph Segar a calumny on the noble old Commonwealth, to stigmatize it as a base lie, to spit upon it, to nail the slander to the counter. Virginia willing to disfranchise her Lee, her Johnson, her Mahone, her thousands of brave soldiers and able statesmen! Never! never! Virginia willing to sacrifice her honor? It must be false."

So long as the South speaks thus for herself, we need not waste space by arguing in favor of the most radical of measures. The old proverb, "Give her rope enough," etc., is applicable.

The Impeachment Question.

MR. ASHLEY'S impeachment resolutions were introduced in the House of Representatives yesterday, and referred to the Judiciary Committee. There is great diversity of sentiment among the Republican members of the House as to the policy of prosecuting this matter at the present time, and it will probably go over to the next session. We may remark, in passing, that the charges presented by Mr. Ashley do not, in our opinion, state with sufficient clearness the strongest ground of impeachment against the President, viz., his *usurpation of legislative powers* in the formation of so called State Governments in the late Rebel States. Delinquencies or positive misdemeanors within his own department as the Executive, such as the improper use of the appointing power, or of the veto power, or of the pardoning power, are far more difficult to reach, and are in themselves less reprehensible, than an attempt to usurp the powers and functions of a co-ordinate branch of the Government. The former are mere mal-administration; the latter is revolution.

Proposed Re-Enlargement of the Erie Canal.

DE WITT CLINTON was one of the greatest statesmen that this country has ever produced. He had the sagacity to foresee the growth and greatness of the West, while as yet it was a comparative wilderness, and he had the boldness to inaugurate and the perseverance to accomplish that great work of internal improvement, the Erie Canal, long before the important part it was to play in the commerce of the country was discerned by any but the most prescient. From the completion of that canal the later and more rapid growth of New York city dates. And without that cheap outlet for its surplus produce, it is difficult to see how the West could ever have reached its present development.

Since the original completion of the work it has been greatly enlarged, so that since 1860 it has had a capacity for the transportation of four millions of tons of freight in each direction, east and west, during an ordinary season of navigation of seven and one-half months. The canal has been for some time the source of a splendid revenue to the State. Thus we find by Governor Fenton's Annual Message that, during the past year, it gave a clear surplus of receipts over expenses of nearly three millions of dollars, while since 1860 the surplus revenues have amounted in the aggregate to over *twenty millions* of dollars.

But notwithstanding the building of all our great railroad lines leading from the Atlantic coast to the West since the completion of the Erie Canal, and notwithstanding its own enlargement, the development of the West has far outstripped all the means of communication, and the great problem of the West to-day is how to obtain cheap transportation for its surplus products to the seaboard. Railroad carriage is not only too expensive, but it is not of sufficient capacity to do the business. All along the Valley of the Mississippi transportation is taking the direction of New Orleans; and it is claimed by the St. Louis papers that ordinary freight can be laid down at that point from New York by way of the sea to New Orleans, and thence by the river, at cheaper rates and in *quicker* time than by the regular freight trains of the railroads. The people of Illinois are moving actively for the construction of a ship canal from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi, a work perfectly feasible in itself, and of moderate expense. The project of a short-cut ship canal from the upper lakes through Canada to the St. Lawrence is again revived and seriously discussed. All these things indicate the pressure of a great want which must somehow be met. The mighty West, with its teeming millions, must have better facilities for reaching the ocean with its surplus products. Governor Fenton alludes to this in his message, and suggests the plan of an additional enlargement of the Erie Canal. At an estimated expense of from six millions to ten millions of dollars, that canal can be enlarged so as to allow of the passage of vessels propelled by steam of five or six hundred tons burden. With vessels of this tonnage and character, it is estimated that the transporting capacity of the canal would be increased to over eleven millions of tons, while the cost of transportation would be reduced fifty per cent. The entire cost of the enlargement proposed would be repaid from the surplus revenue of the canal in seventeen years.

This is the grand project of internal improvement which our neighbors of the State of New York are now discussing. It is their proposed contribution towards meeting the wants of the Great West, and at the same time maintaining their own commercial prosperity. It displays a spirit worthy of imitation by other commonwealths.

Our City Treasurer and City Treasury.

AT the office of the City Treasurer, Henry Bumm, Esq., there was paid out on Saturday to the school teachers the unprecedentedly large sum of $150,000. This is far in excess of any amount ever paid by any of his predecessors during one day. When the labor of settling such a sum in small claims, such as those presented, is remembered, we cannot but congratulate the city on the admirable system which prevails under Mr. Bumm's administration. During last week the interest on our city debt paid by him amounted to over $700,000.

During the continuance of Mr. Bumm's administration there has been a marked improvement in all the details of the financial system of our city. He has displayed ability, honesty, and devotion to the interests of the municipality. We have been peculiarly fortunate in securing so efficient an officer. Under his care the debt of the city has been placed in a much more satisfactory condition, and the able, prompt, and courteous management of his office attest the fact that the Treasurer thoroughly understands the duties of his position.

Pro-Slavery Still.

OUR Democratic contemporary, in a terribly muddled article, which mixes up time past and time present, Jackson and Johnson, New England and New Orleans, in a general hodge-podge, says:—

"The spirit of abolition, to which New England has given birth in a body of destructiveness, now *threatens to destroy not only slavery*, but with slavery the Constitution, the Union," etc. etc.

Does the *Age* mean to assert that *slavery* is not yet destroyed? How naturally, too, in Democratic eyes, *slavery* stands first before the Constitution, the Union, or anything else!

NOT PARALLEL CASES.—It is not at all true that Congress stands in the same relation to the people of the District of Columbia that a State Legislature does to the people whom it represents. That District is the capital of the nation, and every citizen of the nation is interested in it, and has a right to say how it shall be governed. It is absurd to claim for a chance majority of the people who are there, the right not only to disfranchise the minority, but to disfranchise the citizens of other States, who may desire to go there to live. No! the capital of a free people ought to be free, and we are glad that at last it is free.

ABSURD.—It seems, according to the veto message, that some of the white people of the District of Columbia got together awhile ago, and voted that they did not wish their black neighbors to exercise the elective franchise. Well, now suppose the black people should get together, and vote that *they* do not wish their *white* neighbors to exercise the elective franchise? Congress is bound to listen to the voice of the one class just as much as it is to that of the other. To deny a man his just rights because *somebody else* does not want him to have them, is the height of absurdity.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court—Chief Justice Woodward, and Judges Thompson, Read, and Agnew.—The case of the North Presbyterian Church vs. Steele. An appeal by complainants to the report of a Master was argued.

Supreme Court at Nisi Prius—Judge Strong.—Robert B Cabeen et al. vs. The Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad Company. An action to recover back money paid by an agent. On trial.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.—Annie Thompson and Martha Drake were acquitted of cross charges of assault and battery upon each other. These two friendly ladies are neighbors, living on the same side of the same street, but a few doors apart. On a certain unlucky day, not long since, they were engaged in the commendable occupation of cleaning their pavements, and Mrs. Drake said that Miss Thompson swept the water and dust up-stream on her pavement; and, upon her complaining, she was attacked by a broom in the hands of Miss Thompson.

Of course the other side of the case was a denial of these statements, and was, moreover, not an attempt to convict Mrs. Drake and get her into great trouble, but to acquit Miss Thompson, and allow the affair, that never should have occurred between two ladies who proved such excellent characters as these two did, to be amicably settled, and, if possible, forgotten. But the jury divided the costs between them.

Jerry G. Bertrand was tried upon the charge of receiving stolen goods knowing them to have been stolen. The goods mentioned in the bill were twenty-six reams of printing paper, valued at $10 per ream, amounting to $260, the property of William H. Flitcraft, Fifth and Minor streets. The Commonwealth began by proving by Mr. Flitcraft that paper was stolen from his cellar; that it was recovered and identified.

Then it was shown that the defendant made arrangements with the bar-tender of the saloon in Chesnut street, near Fifth, to receive paper that would be left there; that he himself, at the corner of Fifth and Market streets, ordered it to be taken to this saloon. This paper was sold by defendant to a dealer in Arch street, near Fourth; this dealer sent it to his house in Decatur street, where it was recovered, and identified by Mr. Flitcraft.

Then it was shown by the record of this Court, that two boys, Winters and Gasson, were convicted of the charge of the larceny of paper from this very same house; and also that these two boys also engaged a porter to carry bundles of paper to this saloon in Chesnut street, charging the bartender with the expenses, without having seen him—going to show that this defendant had made arrangements with the bartender to receive these bundles.

The District Attorney argued that all these circumstances combined went strongly to show that the defendant had acted by agreement with these two boys, who stole the paper and delivered it into Bertrand's possession at Fifth and Market streets and at Chesnut street, near Fifth; that Bertrand sold it to a dealer, from whom it was recovered by the owner.

The defense argued that there was not even evidence of the defendant's having received this paper from these boys; no one saw him do so, and most certainly none of a guilty knowledge; he had the paper moved from place to place in open daylight; had it placed in an open bar-room directly opposite the Central Station House, and acted all through out in an open, honest manner. And, besides, this defendant has already been in prison for two months, with no more evidence than this against him. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Mr Brooke, for the defense, requested of the Court the discharge of the prisoner, as there was no other charge in the Court against him.

The District Attorney said that there was never a clearer case of guilt proven in this Court, and that the prisoner should be retained until the matter should be thoroughly ferreted out, or required to enter bail, in order to protect the community from such depredations. And, besides, it was the duty of this Court to examine into such cases where guilt was so evident, and if sufficient grounds were found, to send such case to the Supreme Court.

Mr. Brooke answered that the facts of the case had been inquired into by a jury of the country, who had found the defendant innocent of the charge by their verdict, and that after a citizen had been so declared innocent, the Court had no power to hold him in custody when there was no other charge against him, and Mr. Brooke demanded the discharge of the prisoner.

Judge Peirce declined to discharge the prisoner at present, but would hold the matter under advisement.

District Court—Judge Sharswood.—Gergibe vs. Holmes. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, $250

George W. Wright vs Matthew Pestar. An action of replevin to recover horse and wagon and harness. On trial.

District Court—Judge Hare.—Henry C. Forman vs. John Connor. An action to recover the value of a mare. Verdict for plaintiff, $153 20.

James Donnelly vs. Edward Kirker. An action to recover for money loaned. On trial.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Brewster.—Howell vs. Layton. An action to recover the value of certain blinds and fixtures, which defendant alleges were taken by a certain society, and not by himself.

A Curious Question.—It appears that the council of barristers of the Paris circuit met on the 10th ult. to discuss the following curious question:—"Was it incompatible with the dignity of a barrister practising at the bar to be likewise a member of the Jockey Club?" That learned body gave their opinion in the affirmative, and henceforth no law student is to be called to the bar if it can be proved that he belongs to that Club.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HON. J. R. G. PITKIN, OF NEW ORLEANS, will deliver the Third Lecture of the Course, under the auspices of the SOCIAL, CIVIL, AND STATISTICAL ASSOCIATION, on THURSDAY EVENING, January 10, at NATIONAL HALL, MARKET Street above Twelfth. Subject—"The Modern Puritan."

The BLACK SWAN will furnish selections. Single Admission, 35 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 8.

Tickets may be had at T. B. Pugh's Bookstore, No. 607 CHESNUT Street; Methodist Book Depository, Arch street above Tenth; and at the Hall.

Season Tickets for the Course (Eight Lectures), $2.

WILLIAM STILL, Chairman,
No. 1216 WASHINGTON Avenue (Coal Office).
J. C. WHITE Sec.
FOURTH Street below Willow,
J. HASKINSON,
GUILELMA Street,
Committee of Arrangements.

1 7 4t

A MEETING OF THE WHARF AND property holders on the Schuylkill river will be held at the Board of Trade Rooms No. 505 CHESNUT street on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock, to hear the report of the Committee in regard to the obstructions of the river by the proposed South Street Bridge.

JOHN PRICE WETHERILL,
JOHN BAIRD,
D PARRISH } Committee.

Philadelphia, January 7, 1867. 1 8 2t*

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS—Office of Chief Commissioner, FIFTH Street, west side, below Chesnut.

PHILADELPHIA, January 4, 1867.

Notice is hereby given that the annual Sewer Rents now due the city are payable at this office (less five per cent.) until April 1, 1867. Office hours from 9 o'clock A. M., until 2 o'clock P. M.

THOMAS M. THIOL,
License Clerk.

1 9 thstu2t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

"UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE."

THE NEW LECTURE
OF
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER,
ON THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY, JANUARY 10.

TICKETS NOW ON SALE AT TRUMPLER'S MUSIC STORE, SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS. (1 8 3t

TICKETS FOR RESERVED SEATS, 75 CENTS.
TICKETS FOR UNRESERVED SEATS, 50 CENTS.

MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON
WILL DELIVER AN ADDRESS
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
On Wednesday Evening, Jan. 9.
Subject:—"SOMETHING TO DO."

This is an entirely New Lecture, being a discussion of the mental and moral necessity of a wider sphere of EXERTION and USEFULNESS for woman—for her own sake and that of society. A PORTRAITURE of the evils that result from the cmbrced and fashionable idleness of woman.

Tickets for sale at TRUMPLER'S Music Store, corner of SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.
Reserved seats, 50 cents. Admission, 25 cents.
Proscenium boxes, holding eight, $5
Private boxes in balcony, holding six, $4. (1 7 2t
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture at 8 o'clock.

QUARTERLY REPORT
OF THE
NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
PHILADELPHIA, January 7, 1867.

RESOURCES.

Notes and bills discounted	$179 819 27	
United States Bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States	600,000 00	
United States Bonds on hand	194 500 00	$974,319 27
Legal-tender Notes	$315,847 22	
National Bank Notes	18,515 00	
Due from other banks	279,457 12	
Fractional currency and cash items	6 109 24	615,928 58
Banking-house		66 238 12
Furniture and fixtures		3,377 12
Premiums		21 275 55
Expenses and taxes		17,129 10
Total		$1,588,150 04

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock, full paid	$500,000 00
Deposits, gross	675 543 40
Circulation outstanding	400,980 00
Profits	11,524 64
Total	$1,588 150 04

I, JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier of the National Bank of the Republic do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

1 8 6t* JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,
BY PHILADELPHIA AMATEURS,
In aid of
BETHANY CHURCH BUILDING FUND,
AT
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
TUESDAY EVENING, January 8, 1867.
Tickets, 50 Cents.
For sale at TRUMPLER'S, Southeast Corner of SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 1 5 3t§

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA December 7, 1866.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of January next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

W RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.
12 11 26t

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
PHILADELPHIA, December 26 1866.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held at the BANKING HOUSE, on TUESDAY, January 8, 1867, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

J. P. MUMFORD, Cashier.
12 26 12t§

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No 247 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 18, 1866.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on TUESDAY, December 18, and reopened on TUESDAY, the 15th of January next.
A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared in the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes payable in cash or common stock at par, at the option of the holder, on and after the 21st instant to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company, on the 18th instant. All payable at this office in Philadelphia.
The option as to taking stock for this dividend will cease at the close of business hours on Saturday, 30th March next.
All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

12 14 25t S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, December 21, 1866.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, and an Election for Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office on MONDAY, the 14th day of January, 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M.

12 24mwf tl 14 J. MORRELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-THIRD and BROWN Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, January 5, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share (clear of tax), payable at this office on and after MONDAY, 14th instant. The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, 9th instant and opened on the 14th.

1 8 10t W. H. KEMBLE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2453 FRANKFORD Road.
PHILADELPHIA, December 27, 1866.
All persons who are subscribers to or holders of the Capital Stock of this Company and who have not yet paid the THIRD instalment of FIVE DOLLARS per share thereon, are hereby notified that the said Third instalment has been called in, and that they are required to pay the same at the above office, on or before SATURDAY, the 12th day of January next 1867.
By Resolution of the Board of Directors.

12 28 12t JACOB BINDER, President.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 407 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 27, 1866
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, January 14, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for a President and ten Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

12 28 14t EDWARD ARMSTRONG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SEVENTEENTH AND NINETEENTH STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1867.
Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of ONE DOLLAR per share, clear of all taxes, payable on and after the 15th inst.

1 4 6t* SILAS YERKES Jr., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AND THIRD STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2400 FRANKFORD Road.
PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., clear of taxes payable on or after the 14th instant.

1 4 9t E. A. LESLEY, Treasurer.

SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY.—
PHILADELPHIA, December 22, 1866
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY will be held at their Office, No. 226 WALNUT Street (Room No. 3), on WEDNESDAY, January 16, 1867, at 11 o'clock, to elect Directors for the ensuing year.
The Transfer Books will be closed on and after the 25th instant.

12 22 20t CHARLES B. LINDSAY, Secretary.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. ALSO,
Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 8 9 6

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES OF PHILADELPHIA.

The University of Pennsylvania having kindly granted to the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia the use of its hall on every MONDAY EVENING, during January and February, 1867, the Committee of the Academy is pleased to announce that the following named gentlemen have graciously volunteered to deliver a series of Lectures on those evenings, at 8 o'clock, in the annexed order:—

JANUARY 7.
Rev. GEORGE D BOARDMAN, D. D.,
On Archetypes.
JANUARY 14.
HARRISON ALLEN, M. D.,
On the Universality of Life.
JANUARY 21.
J. AITKEN MEIGS, M. D.,
On the Antiquity of Man.
JANUARY 28.
Rev. E. H. BEADLE, D. D.,
On Molluscs.
FEBRUARY 4.
JOSEPH LEIDY, M. D.,
On Extinct Mammals of North America.
FEBRUARY 11.
ROBERT E. RODGERS, M. D.,
On the Chemistry and Mechanics of Man.
FEBRUARY 18.
ROBERT E. RODGERS, M. D.,
On the same subject.
FEBRUARY 25.
Professor T. C. PORTER D. D.,
On Man and the Animal.

JOSEPH JEANES,
GEORGE W. TRYON,
W. S. W. RUSCHENBERGER,
F. V. HAYDEN,
Committee.

Gentlemen's Tickets for the series.....$5
Ladies' Tickets, " 1
To be obtained from the Janitor at the Hall of the Academy, and at Hassard's Drug Store, N. W. corner of Chesnut and Twelfth streets; at Ashmead's Book Store, No 724 Chesnut street, and at Edward Parrish's Drug Store, S. W. corner of Eighth and Arch streets.
A limited number of tickets for a single lecture may be obtained from the Janitor, at the Hall of the University, on the evening of the lecture. (1 5 3t
Gentlemen's Tickets.....75 cents.
Ladies' Tickets.....50 "

STEINWAY & SONS'
Grand Square and Upright Piano Fortes.

STEINWAY & SONS' direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866. This invention consists in providing the instrument (in addition to the iron frame in *front* of the soundboard), with an iron brace frame in the *rear* of it, both frames being cast in *one piece*, thereby imparting solidity of construction and capacity of standing in tune never before attained in that class of instrument.
The soundboard is supported between the two frames by an apparatus regulating its tension, so that the greatest possible degree of sound producing capacity is obtained and regulated to the nicest desirable point.
The great volume and exquisite quality of tone, as well as elasticity and promptness of action, of these new Upright Pianos, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
BLASIUS BROTHERS confidently offer these beautiful instruments to the public, and invite every lover of music to call and examine them.
Every Piano is conarracted with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.
For sale only by BLASIUS BROTHERS,
12 27 1m4p* No. 1006 CHESNUT Street.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, S. E. Corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.
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on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to parts of the Union.
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on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY,
November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000 00
120 000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	126,300 00
200,000	United States 7 3 10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempts)	135,562 50
84,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	84,709 00
40,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent Loan	44,620 00
80,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent Loan	80,750 00
20 000	Pennsylvania Railroad 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Rai road 2d Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent Bonds (Penna. R. R guarantees)	20,750 00
20 000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5 040 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000 00
7 140	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	6,258 25
5 000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3 950 00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000 00
195 900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens, on City Property	196,900 00
$1 045,050 par.	Market value, $1,070,260 75 Cost, $1 090,552 06.	
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,697 23
	Balance due at agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due the Company	33,923 98
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5,173 Estimated value	2,990 00
	Cash in Bank	$41,102 26
	Cash in Drawer	447 14
		41,549 40
		$1,407,321 86

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
Edmund A Souder,
Theophilus Paulding,
John R Penrose,
James Traquair,
Henry C. Dallett Jr.,
James C. Hand,
William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,
George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,
John D. Taylor,
Samuel E. Stokes,
Henry Sloan,
William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,
H. Jones Brooke,
Edward Lafourcade,
Jacob P. Jones,
James S. McFarland,
Joshua P. Eyre,
Spencer McIlvaine,
J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
A. B. Berger, "
D. T. Morgan, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
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HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8 6

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INDIA RUBBER GOODS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
OF ALL KINDS,
FOR FAMILY, DRUGGISTS', STATIONERS', OR MANUFACTURERS' USE,
Can be obtained direct at the
MANUFACTORY AGENCY,
No. 708 CHESNUT Street.
Customers will find it to their advantage to deal here. 1 8 1m

SPECIAL NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
ARNOLD, KUSBAUM & NIRDLINGER
Have Removed their
WHOLESALE CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,
And Department for the sale of
Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,
AND
TAILORS' TRIMMINGS,
To the large BROWN STONE BUILDING formerly occupied by JOSEPH RIEGEL and H. S. PETER,
No. 47 North THIRD Street,
Where they will be happy to welcome their customers and the TRADE generally 1 6 tuthstf

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

LA COTERIE CARNIVAL.—Great preparations are being made by the subscribers to this grand fete. Dressmakers and costumers are busy completing their orders, and a number of very handsome costumes will be displayed upon the occasion. The directors are using every exertion to render the carnival a rival of the grand *bals d'opera* of Paris. There, every manner of odd and eccentric characters and beautiful and costly costumes are represented; and to afford an opportunity for the furtherance of their ideas, Messrs. Abel & Risley have secured the services of Mr. C. Buckheister, the celebrated costumer of New York, who has now opened his extensive masquerade wardrobe at the store of A. Rotne, No. 160 North Eighth street, below Race; also, Messrs. Conway, No. 49 North Fourth street, who have just imported a case of five hundred of the most handsome and grotesque masques ever seen in this city. Since the closing of the subscription books, the tickets of admission to the carnival are held at a premium. The private boxes at the Academy have all been secured. The Prince of Wales' box will be occupied by the friends of Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams; and we learn that the gay and rollicking Irishman and his Yankee wife will endeavor to appear *incognito*, if such a thing be possible. John Brougham, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul, and a number of other popular theatrical luminaries will be there. The secured seats in the balcony circle have all been sold, and, to prevent any misunderstanding, we have been requested to state that in no case whatever is the holder entitled to admission to the building, unless a red ticket is presented at the entrance door on Broad street at the same time.

INSURANCE COMPANIES—ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.—The following-named persons were elected as Directors yesterday afternoon:—

Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Company.—Thomas C. Hand, Joseph H. Seal, Edward Darlington, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, Hugh Craig, John C. Davis, James C. Hand, John R. Penrose, H. Jones Brooke, Spencer McIlvaine, George G. Leiper, Henry Sloan, Samuel E. Stokes, James Traquair, James B. McFarland, William C. Ludwig, Jacob P. Jones, Joshua P. Eyre, William G. Boulton, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., John D. Taylor, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob Riegel, George W. Bernadou, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg, John B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, Pittsburg.

The election of Directors for several of the City Banks this morning resulted as follows:—

Philadelphia National Bank.—Thomas Robins, Samuel Welsh, Marshall Hill, J. Livingston Erringer, Edward S. Clarke, Augustus Heaton, Richard Wood, John D. Taylor, Lewis R. Ashhurst, N. Parker Shortridge, Edward Y. Townsend, Frank L. Bodine, Benjamin B. Comegys.

The Commonwealth National Bank.—Robert Morris, Charles F. Norton, S. K. Ashton, H. N. Burroughs, W. A. Rolin, H. W. Gray, E. P. Mitchell, Paul P. Keller, John Wanamaker.

Seventh National Bank.—George W. Hill, Charles S. Close, James M. Preston, J. W. Souder, John T. Bailey, Daniel Focht, Seville Schofield, Joseph Adamson, James Smyth.

First National Bank.—C. H. Clark, S. A. Caldwell, W. S. Russell, E. W. Clark, Jay Cooke, W. G. Moorhead, George F. Tyler, James A. Wright, Robert B. Cabeen.

Central National Bank.—George M. Troutman, Charles Wheeler, John E. Graeff, John Milnes, Joseph Esherick, Samuel R. Shipley, David B. Ervin, Charles Smith, Matthew Baird, George S. Repplier, Andrew Wheeler.

Western National Bank.—Joseph Patterson, William Miller, Morris Patterson, H. L. Carson, Isaac Jeanes, Benjamin S. Janney, Jr., George A. Wood, A. McIntyre, Levi Knowles.

Penn National Bank.—Elijah Dallett, William C. Ludwig, Samuel Bispham, John H. Campbell, William P. Sharpless, Henry Budd, Gillies Dallett, John P. Steiner, Thomas P. Stotesbury.

Tradesmen's National Bank.—Charles H. Rogers, George C. Thomas, J. B. Bloodgood, John Carrow, Robert Coane, James McCann, and I. B. Baxter, Jr.

Union National Bank.—David Faust, William H. Sowers, Robert D. Work, M. J. Dohan, George W. Blabon, N. C. Musselman, Jesse Riegel, Peter Sieger, L. J. Leberman.

Southwark National Bank.—Francis P. Steel, Thomas Sparks, Henry G. Freeman, William M. Baird, John B. Austin, James Simpson, George W. Smith, Richard F. Loper, Samuel Castner.

National Bank of the Republic.—William H. Rhawn, Joseph T. Bailey, Edward B. Orne, Nathan Hilles, William Ervien, Osgood Welsh, Benjamin Rowland, Jr., Samuel A. Bispham, Frederick A. Hoyt.

M. THOMAS & SONS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, etc., at the Merchants' Exchange to-day resulted as follows:—

17 shares Reliance Insurance Co.....$44·25 bid, not sold.
25 shares American Anti-Incrustator Company. $56.
1 share Philadelphia Library Company........ $47.
8 share Mercantile Library........................ $7.
100 shares Vulcan Mining Company............ no bid.
3 shares Broad Mountain Mammoth Vein Coal Company.. $2·50.
500 shares Bingham Mining and Lumbering Company.. $2·30.
$510 Del. Mutual Safety Ins. Co scrip, 1866....81 per ct.
$310 Del. Mutual Safety Ins. Co scrip, 1865....81 per ct.
$477 Del. Mutual Safety Ins. Co. scrip, 1864....81 per ct.
100 shares Cambria Iron Company............... $16.
Pew 49, middle aisle St. Stephen's church $320, withdr'n
310 shares Tremont Coal Company............. no bid.
100 shares American Life Ins. and Trust C. withdrawn.
7 dwellings, No. 842 Swanson street............ $26·50.
Bakery, No. 614 Cherry street..................... $3550.
Lot, Locust street, west of Thirty-seventh.... $1500.
Brick building, No 138 S. Third street........ $18,000.
Dwellings 1110, 1112, 1114, Jefferson st. $3300, $2950, $3000.
Residence No 1933 Chesnut street, $25,000 bid, withdr'n.
Building, S.E. cor Ninth and Cherry $18,000 bid, not sold
Dwelling, No. 307 N. Twentieth street $2300 bid, not sold
Dwelling, No. 1728 Cox street above Spruce,..no. sold.
Dwelling, No. 831 Geary street ....$2750, not sold.
Dwellings, 628, 630, 632 Carpenter st., $1000 bid, not sold.
Dwelling, No. 2031 Vine street.........$4300 bid not sold.
$1000 Del. Mutual Scrip, 1864...88 per cent. bid, not sold
50 shares Penn Township Bank........$58 bid, not sold.
[illegible] shares Delaware Mutual Insurance........ $29·87.
[illegible] shares Union Mutual Insurance Co. . $14 bid, not sold
[illegible] Academy of Music.....................$51, not sold.

ATTEMPTED TILL-TAPPING.—About noon of yesterday, some of the residents of the neighborhood of Twelfth and Vine streets saw a couple of fellows jump over the fence of the yard of a building at the corner of Twelfth and Lyndall streets, the lower portion of which is occupied as a confectionery store. They entered the store, and one of them, named Henry Du Moulten, a young man about 17 years old, got behind the counter, and was opening the money drawer when the proprietor caught him at it, and arrested and handed him over to the police. The other managed to escape. Du Moulten was held for a hearing before Alderman Beitler. He did not manage to secure anything.

FIGHT IN A BEER SALOON.—James Ellenger was arrested yesterday afternoon, on a charge of committing an assault and battery. It is charged that upon New Year's afternoon he went into a lager beer saloon at Front and Moore streets, and getting under the influence of liquor, he became quarrelsome, and got into a fight. During the disturbance, he seized a lager beer glass and threw it at the proprietor, hitting him on the head, and cutting it pretty badly. Ellenger was arrested at Second and Tasker streets, yesterday, and was held for a hearing by Alderman Beitler.

OBTAINING GOODS UNDER FALSE PRETENSES.—The public is not unfrequently edified by descriptions of the manner in which shrewd swindlers manage to get on the blind side of our business men. A man named Lewis Wolf, residing at No. 912 Coates street, undertook to play that game a day or two ago. He represented that he had a retail establishment, and bought a pretty large bill of goods. He was detected, however, and was arrested yesterday at his residence, and, after a hearing before Alderman Plankington, was held in $1000 bail to answer.

LIGHT-FINGERED.—Two young fellows went into Tim Nolen's place, at No. 439 N. Thirteenth street, last evening, under pretense to get a drink. Whilst engaging the proprietor in conversation, one of them managed to steal his pocket-book, containing $85. As soon as the theft was discovered the alarm was given, and one of the party, Andrew Loan, was arrested at Twelfth and Vine streets. He had a hearing before Alderman Massey, and was held in $800 to answer the charge of larceny.

FRAUDS ON THE REVENUE—HOW THE WHISKY DISTILLERS EVADE THE LAW—MANAGEMENT OF THE DISTILLERIES.—Perhaps there is no branch of industry that presents greater attractions to unprincipled men, or affords greater inducements to enter into it in an illegal manner, than the distillation of whisky. There are constant and unblushing violations of the law by persons in this trade that are glaring and open to the public eye. It would almost seem that the law is a dead letter upon this point.

Just think of it: the law imposes a tax of two dollars a gallon upon whisky, and yet the market quotations are frequently given below the amount of the tax, and sometimes even as low as $1·50 to $1·60 per gallon, or 40 to 50 cents a gallon less than the tax itself.

No one who has not been amongst the places where this illegal manufacture is carried on can be aware of its extent. The most strenuous exertions are being made to ferret out and arrest all who are engaged in it.

A number have been lately seized, and the offenders arrested. In consequence, there have been some rich developments in regard to the fraudulent distillers. With the object of looking into their *modus operandi*, our reporter recently visited, in company with one of the Assessors of Internal Revenue, the distillery at No. 1725 Jones street.

In the first place, it had been running whisky out of the cistern into barrels in the absence of an Inspector, three barrels being run off without having the Inspector's mark upon them. In the second place, there was whisky in barrels, neither inspected, guaged, nor marked, on the ground floor. Third. A rectifying apparatus in the same premises, in operation without a license. Fourth. No security in the Custom House, although it had a patent Government lock upon the door, yet with a screw-driver the Assessor opened the door by the *removal of four screws.* Fifth. The bonded warehouse he found in the same condition. Although it had a large patent lock, he opened the warehouse by the removal of the screws in the hinges. (This warehouse was by the side of the rectifying establishment.) Sixth. The key of the cistern-house lock was in possession of one of the workmen found there at 10 o'clock P. M. Seventh. The books were fraudulently kept, imperfect in every particular, and no record kept at all for nearly a month, although running day and night; and by these books it would be supposed there had been only three sales made—one barrel each to two persons and three barrels to another; in fact, but little done all this time, although operating all the time. No certificate was appended to the book, as is required, from the Assistant Assessor of that Division, who would appear to have been derelict in his duty in not visiting the place and making his report regularly, as required by law. Upon the first point the law requires an Inspector to *be present at all times* when the stills are running.

Second. No spirits can remain on the premises a moment without being inspected, guaged, and marked immediately with the name of distiller, inspector, number of gallons, number of District, and serial numbers of the tax when paid, and then immediately removed to the bonded warehouse, under his eye, and put under lock and key, the latter of which he holds, and cannot be removed but upon certificate from the Collector of the tax being paid, and approved by the Assessor.

Fourth. The cistern-house must be secured in every way, so that no one can get into it but the Inspector, who holds the key, and alone is bound by law to open it.

This house has to have two or more cisterns, each to be of sufficient capacity to hold all the spirits distilled during twenty-four hours, such cistern and the room to be in charge of and under the lock and seal of the Inspector, and the locks and seals to be provided by the Secretary of the Treasury. The keys to be *always* in custody of the Inspector, or officer in charge. This cistern-house is connected by a pipe with the worm-tub, which tub connects with the still, and through this the spirits flow into the cistern-house. From the cistern the spirits have to be drawn off under the eye of the Inspector and put into barrels, and immediately guaged, inspected, and marked, and forthwith removed into bond. In this way the spirits never reach the hands of the distiller, from the time the mash is fermented until the spirits go into market for consumption.

Fifth. The bonded warehouse is also required to be under lock and key of the Inspector. This must be a suitable building; "no door, window, or other opening shall be permitted in the walls thereof, leading to any other room, building, or into the distillery."

This warehouse of Wright's we find in the third story of the distillery, with door opening into the distillery, partitioned off in the upper room of the distillery, contrary to law, and open to illicit practices; and instead of being secured against any entrance except by the key of the patent lock, the Assessor opened it with a screw-driver. In the absence of the Inspector there is nothing to prevent the distiller from having access to the warehouse and the cistern-house, and carrying off the spirits, as is alleged was done to a great extent.

Sixth. The key of the cistern-house was in custody of one of the workman, as shown by his evidence: a padlock he says was put on, as the key of the patent lock had been lost for several days.

Seventh. The books of the distiller must contain all the materials used for the purpose of producing spirits; the number of gallons of spirits distilled; number of gallons placed in warehouse and the proof thereof; number of gallons sold, with the proof thereof; name and place of business, or residence, of the person to whom sold; and tri-monthly an account taken from his books, and verified by oath, of all the facts occurring after the last day of account preceding, by whom made, and in the presence of the Assessor or Assistant Assessor, who shall append thereto his certificate of its execution.

The books of the above establishment had no entries in them of anything since the last of November, although operating nearly all the time, day and night. About three persons to whom whisky had been sold were recorded in pencil, amounting to about five barrels altogether for the whole period since he commenced—about 1st of October last till December 19, the day he stopped.

The law required the Assistant Assessor, who was in charge of that division, to swear the distiller or other person who should keep the accounts at the distillery, and append his certificate to the same. This, it seems, was never done. Then they had on the premises (in the distillery) a rectifying apparatus, which was in process of rectifying spirits when the Assessor went in. He had the spirits drawn off (which he saw there in a cask, and tasted and found to be such), although the proprietor swore there was none on the premises, and afterwards said it was only water in it; this was in operation then, and a few weeks previous, when the Assessor had called there; they were then filled with spirits, the tub having charcoal or whatever material is used for rectifying, but he said nothing about it, until he found them rectifying on his last visit. The penalties for all these violations of law are very severe, amounting, in a case like this, to many thousands of dollars. We will notice a number of the distilleries he has been the means of stopping. One in Cherry street was reached through a mineral water establishment, thence to a stable, and through the stalls to a door which had a bar over it, which, on opening, there was discovered a still yet warm, and on the premises was found hid under a hogshead a barrel of first-proof whisky—others had been carried off before the seizure. Another distillery, Twenty fourth and Lombard, was operating without connections, and the cistern-house unfinished, and without an Inspector, and opening from the retail liquor shop, all of which was in violation of the Excise law. A third distillery was found operating without these connections being made; no fastenings upon the doors of cistern-house, or on the bonded warehouse; workmen drawing off spirits into the buckets and filling them into barrels, and no Inspector; this was in *every particular* in violation of law. A fourth was found with no connections; spirits in barrels on the premises, neither marked, inspected, nor gauged, and no Inspector present. A fifth was found distilling with no cistern-house completed, no door yet upon it; spirits in barrels on the premises—no Inspector. A sixth was found with no cistern-house completed (two houses), each of which has no cistern in them, no fastening of any kind on either, or upon the bonded warehouses—no books kept. Seventh. The place was at the time of seizure, and had been for some time before, in the hands of the workmen; they were carrying out from the cistern-house the spirits; the lock was one of the patent Government locks, which had been tampered with, the two slides broke entirely off, and the key in possession of the workman who was to go on duty at night—no inspector. It seems in this case that the Inspector had resigned two weeks previously, and the distillery left in the hands of the workmen. Another had a rectifying apparatus in the cellar of a retail liquor shop, where they had been illicitly rectifying for some time, having a place in the back yard to empty the spirits, through which it was conveyed in pipes to the cellar. We have detailed sufficient to show the condition of things in this District. Such great reforms have been accomplished in the short space of one month, besides the reassessment of all persons who distilled under the old law, amounting to about a hundred. Under the new law there are about forty-one distilleries. Of all these but about two had taken out a license under the new law, and paid their tax, and that was insufficient. The Assessor notified all to appear, and on examination found only three of them licensed, and ascertained that but little, if any, attention had been given to these cases. There were but few exceptions who had complied with the law in any particular.

There are other matters which we will take up another time, as the field for the correction of abuses we find is large.

THE HORTICULTURAL HALL—AN EXPLANATORY CARD FROM THE ARCHITECT.—Yesterday afternoon we gave currency to the rumor that some of the walls of this new building, adjacent to the Academy of Music, were in an unsafe condition. We have received, and print with pleasure, an explanatory communication in reference to the subject, signed by Mr. Sloan, the architect, and Mr. King, Chairman of the Building Committee of the Horticultural Hall Association. By reference to the communication in question, it will be seen that there is a defect in one of the walls, to the extent of a deviation of five inches from the perpendicular.

But as this defect is to be instantly remedied, we have no doubt that when the building is completed, it will be one of the strongest and safest, as well as one of the most beautiful and commodious in the city. The letter from Messrs. Sloan & King reads as follows:—

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:—

SIR:—The notice which appeared in your reportorial columns of yesterday in regard to this building has both surprised and pained those who have been engaged in its erection, and on their behalf we hasten to lay before your readers the following facts, which, we doubt not, will satisfy the public mind that every care has been taken in its erection, to make this building not merely *as strong*, but, as we believe, *far stronger* than any edifice of a similar kind in Philadelphia. The reputation of the architect (Samuel Sloan, Esq.), together with the following detailed description of the building, will, it is confidently expected, be a sufficient guarantee of the truth of this assertion:—

The lowest foundations, or "footings," as they are technically called, are three feet six inches thick, the remainder of the stone basement walls thirty-three inches thick, and all the outer brick walls thirty one inches thick, and the back or gable wall thirty inches, with foundations four feet thick. All these walls were built of the best materials and by experienced mechanics. The "shores" or supports, to which your reporter refers, on the south side, were merely of a *precautionary* character, such as every prudent mechanic would consider necessary in a building of this immense size (two hundred feet in length), until the rafters were raised, and all these supports have been removed since the rafters were raised. All the brick walls in the building are of great strength (nearly a million of bricks having been used in their erection), and are perfectly perpendicular. The only defect in the whole building, and that a very slight one, is in the back or gable wall, which is a mere partition wall, and has neither floor nor roof to sustain. The whole of this wall, at the time of its erection, and three-fourths of it at the present time, is perfectly perpendicular; but a small portion of it, owing to unequal drying and settling, *has deviated five inches from the perpendicular.* This, in a thirty inch partition wall, is scarcely perceptible, and could hardly be considered unsafe; but as the building committee desired to have the building without a blemish of any kind, they, of their own accord, sent for the Building Inspectors, and, after a careful and critical examination, it was decided that this slight defect should be remedied as soon as practicable. At the same time the building inspectors expressed their unqualified admiration of the great strength of the other parts of the building.

In conclusion, the committee having charge of this building have no object in view but to furnish the public with not only a very handsome and commodious, but a perfectly safe hall for their use; and in doing this neither pains nor expense shall be spared, as they feel quite as much as their fellow-citizens can possibly do, the great importance of having such a building not only perfectly safe, but beyond suspicion. We give below the written opinion of the architect, Mr. Samuel Sloan, and now leave this matter to a generous public:—

The whole building has been arranged and constructed with a view of making it one of the most substantial of the kind erected; and I think and trust that my experience in such matters will assure the public that the building can be relied on as perfectly safe in every particular. SAM. SLOAN, Architect.

On behalf of the Building Committee.
D. RODNEY KING, Chairman.

A MUSICAL THIEF—HE PURLOINS $1200 WORTH OF MELODY.—Last night the music establishment of Marsh & Bubna, No. 1029 Chesnut street, was entered by burglars, and thoroughly ransacked. Appearances indicate that they entered by the hall door, passed through the hall, and entered the store by a side door. The office chair was found placed against the front door to prevent its being opened. After entering the music rooms they completely went through every desk and drawer, taking therefrom all valuable papers. Note-books, containing valuable documents, were completely "gutted."

Their next attempt was the entrance of the safe door. Appearances show that they were either inexperienced in that species of workmanship, or were without tools. They tore off the iron sheeting of the door with an iron wedge used to pry open boxes; then, knocking out the intervening fire-proof plaster work, got at the lock, opened the door, and ransacked every drawer, box, and document therein. Being not very successful in their search, they appropriated to themselves some of the best musical instruments in the store, also all of a late importation of violin strings. A candle, which had been out of use and laid upon a shelf, gave light for their operations. The loss is about $1200. No clue has as yet been obtained to the burglars.

PICKPOCKETS.—Two of this illustrious fraternity, named Samuel Wilkens and William Gorman, whilst in the vicinity of Twelfth and Race streets, yesterday, undertook to relieve a quiet citizen of his pocket-book. Cautiously advancing upon their intended prey, they were so intent upon their little game that they did not notice that a couple of citizens were watching their movements. The two latter, seeing the act, gave the alarm, and the two pickpockets were arrested and escorted to Alderman Jones' office. In their haste to get away they dropped the pocket-book, which contained about $59. They were each held in $500 bail to answer.

PETTY LARCENY CASES.—Sarah J. Gray robbed a man of the amount of 70 cents by false pretense last evening, at Front and Noble streets. Notwithstanding the smallness of the sum, the man deemed that justice was worth more than 70 cents, and had Sarah arrested. He averred that she had enticed him up stairs to look at a bogus ring, and got 70 cents from him for it. After a hearing before Alderman Toland, she was held in $500 bail to answer.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS—HOW THE VETERANS OF 1812 CELEBRATED IT THIS MORNING.—As all the world knows, General Jackson raised himself to the pinacle of military glory by the victory which he gained over the British forces, commanded by General Archambault at New Orleans, on the 8th of January, 1815.

The American people in general, and the Democratic party in particular, from that day to this, have regarded the 8th of January with feelings somewhat akin to those which sway the heart on the 4th of July and the 22d of February.

The regular recurrence of the day is usually celebrated with more or less energy, although in this respect New York city and New Orleans bear off the palm. The venerable sachems and aborigines of smaller fry who congregate in the former city in Tammany Hall, are accustomed to engage in one of their most boisterous powwows on this occasion.

But in the Quaker City we have no such doings; perhaps because we have no Tammany Hall. The surviving veterans of the war of 1812, however, are accustomed to assemble in a quiet way, and observe becomingly the anniversary of their day of greatest glory.

To-day being the 8th of the month, at 10 o'clock this morning they congregated to the number of thirty or forty in Independence Hall. In the absence of Peter Hay, President of their association, William T. Elder, the first Vice-President, was called to the chair, and John H. Frick acted as Secretary. Among the others present were the following gentlemen, all of whom marched so the tap of the drum in the last war with our British cousins:—

John Robinson,	George Wile,
Henry Nicholas,	Joseph Huckel,
Henry Beagle,	John Forbe,
Cornelius Stagers,	R. S. Hubbard,
W. T. Eiden,	John Boshart,
W. H. Heffelfinger,	John Sturgis,
Michael Sheizline,	Aaron Bockins,
J. J. Lewis,	William Beck,
W. Adair,	John Biddis,
John Thompson,	George Clymer,
W. Stoever,	Richard Gardiner,
Joseph P. LeClerc	B. Johnson,
William Einwechter,	George J. Weber,
Joseph Cook,	Basil Wood.
James C. Erwin,	

In the course of the meeting Colonel John S. Warner read a historical account of the Star-Spangled Banner, which he prepared for the Pennsylvania Historical Society, which was received with great applause.

A committee was then instructed to procure appropriate badges for the members of the Association, when an adjournment took place until the 22d of February next.

THE THIEF OF TIME.—Kate Mastison, a young woman employed as a domestic in a family residing in Eleventh street, below Shippen, merits the above appellation. It appears that a gentleman, who employed her, went into his bath-room to take a bath, leaving his watch on the table in the outer room. When he went to dress himself he missed his watch, and going to the window, he saw the defendant going across the lot with his watch in her possession. He got out a warrant against her as soon as he could, and had her arrested yesterday afternoon at Juniper and Shippen streets. The watch had been spirited away, and was not recovered. Kate was committed to answer the charge of larceny by Alderman Morrow.

MORE IMPROVEMENTS.—The well-known news-stand at the N. E. corner of Fifth and Chesnut will remove, in a few days, to the southeast corner, under the management of Charles Murath the old director, where, he wishes to inform the public, they can be supplied with all the daily and weekly papers; also, THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, done up in wrappers, for mailing, the New York dailies and weeklies, envelopes, writing paper, etc.

LARCENY OF A PUSH-CART.—Michael Dorsay was arrested in Fitzwater street, above Sixth, yesterday morning, on a charge of stealing a push-cart from the front of a wheelwright shop in that vicinity. The theft was committed on the 16th of last month, and a warrant was issued by Alderman Tittermary for his arrest. After a hearing yesterday he was committed to answer.

STEALING HARNESS.—Francis Harris was arrested shortly after midnight, at Tenth and Lafayette streets, for having a quantity of harness in his possession which he could not account for. It proved to have been stolen from a stable in the vicinity. Harris had a preliminary examination before Alderman Beitler, and was held for a further hearing.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.—We desire to call attention to the extensive manufacturing agency of India Rubber goods, situate No. 708 Chesnut street. The stock consists of an endless variety for family, druggists', stationer's, or manufacturers' use. Customers will find it to their advantage to visit this mammoth establishment.

SLIGHT FIRE.—A slight fire occurred this morning in a trimming store, on Seventh street, above Cherry. Loss about $50.

CLOTHING AT REDUCED PRICES.—
Having purchased recently many lots of choice goods at much less than cost, from which we have fully replenished our stock, and having reduced all old goods to proportionate prices, we offer *by far* the largest and best assortment of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia, which we are determined to close out, and are selling rapidly at, in many cases, but half the prices at which the same goods were sold last year, we in all cases guaranteeing the prices to be lower than the lowest elsewhere, or the money will be refunded.
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

FLORAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENTIFIC DISTILLATION.—One of the most attractive goddesses of heathen mythologic worship was the fair and blooming Flora, who was invested with immortal and celestial loveliness: beneath whose feet young flowers and budding mosses sprang into life. Her white brow was encircled by wreaths of dazzling roses and spotless lilies. She carried a basket overflowing with rare and magnificent buds and blossoms. She was the patroness and deity of those splendid and attractive productions of nature which we denominate flowers. We are speaking of plant flowers, with silken leaves and rainbow colors, the earliest of Flora's gems, the far-famed cactus—"Sweet Opoponax of Mexico." But it is at this season of the year, that, denuded of leaves, the stately framework of trees strikes us. There they stand, with encircled limbs and bare trunks, though the germ of life is vital in their heart, like a brave but oppressed people. Only wait till the time arrives, when they may unfold their vigor. But "Sweet Opoponax of Mexico" smiles and perfumes all the year round, and we understand the enterprising young firm of E. T Smith & Co., who are manufacturers of the "Floral Perfumery," No 171 Duane street, New York, have distilled an extract from this rare and celebrated flower, to the delight of our American ladies. It is exquisite in its rarity and durability. We hope they will all try the same and satisfy themselves. It is for sale in all fashionable stores.

WE COPY the following meritorious notice from the *Sunday Transcript*:—CALIFORNIA WINES.—The growth of native wines is gradually becoming an important branch of American agriculture, and doubtless the general introduction of these pure wines will do much to prevent the increase of drunkenness and of the diseases arising from the extensive use of adulterated liquors. The celebrated California wines offered for sale by Mr. E. L. Cauffman, No 21 South Fourth street, are warranted to be the pure juice of the grape, without a particle of any foreign substance in them. The vineyards of Sonoma, Los Angelos, and Wapa, California, furnish the grapes from whence the fine brands, Angelica, Sherry, Hock, Muscatel, Catawba, Claret, Port, Champagne, and Brandy are made. These wines are pure, of a delicate flavor, and possess a fine aroma, with a full, generous body. They are recommended by all who have tried them for family use and for medicinal purposes. Thousands who poison themselves with liquor daily will find in these native wines health-giving properties of the most valuable character. Give the California wines a trial, if you wish a first-class article.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE is the subject on which the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher proposes to lecture on Thursday evening, 10th instant, at our Academy of Music. We confess that this subject is one on which considerable thought is necessary. Beecher will present, no doubt, a clear and forcible statement of his views of what is right and proper as regards the question. We would advise all who can to hear him, as they will not fail of being well entertained, if they do not receive some instruction and guidance on the vexatious question of which he proposes to treat.

BILIOUS DISORDERS, LIVER COMPLAINT, COSTIVENESS, DYSPEPSIA, etc., are speedily removed by Dr. D Jayne's Sanative Pills. The test of thirty years' use has proved them superior to all other remedies for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended. In their action they are mild and certain, and may be taken at any time without risk from exposure. Prepared only at No 242 Chesnut street.

THE YACHTERS COMING HOME.—By a private telegram we learn that some of the yachtsmen are on their way home, disgusted, it is supposed, at the *eclat* accorded to Mr. Bennett, probably on account of his appearing on all public occasions dressed in the clothes he purchased at Charles Stokes & Co.'s Clothing House, under the Continental in, this city. This is important, if true.

GEO. STECK & CO.'S PIANOS, At Gould's, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

BEFORE the imitators of Lubin's Extracts can persuade the American public to adopt their spurious preparations, two miracles must be accomplished. The manufacture of Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus" must be stopped, and the nation deprived of its sense of smell. While both exist, the former will continue to enchant the latter.—*Titusville Herald.*

NO CURE NO PAY!—POSITIVELY NO CURE NO PAY.—Dr. Fitler's Remedy cured C. F. Clothier of Rheumatism, No. 28 North Water street. Used inwardly. Advice gratis, 10 to 1. Office, No. 29 South Fourth street

FOR FINE confections, fruits, and delicacies, go to G. W. JENKINS, No. 1037 Spring Garden street.

ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINE COMPANY'S FIRST PREMIUM LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.—Incomparably the best for family use. Highest Premiums (Gold Medal), Fair Maryland Institute, New York and Pennsylvania State Fairs, 1866. No. 923 Chesnut street.

FINE FURS.—B. Scott, Jr., will sell at his Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, to-morrow morning, at 11 o'clock, a large assortment of ladies' and misses' furs, in sets, manufactured expressly for city retail trade. Now open for examination.

HAINES BROS.' PIANOS, Moderate in price, and as durable as any piano made. Gould, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

LADIES, GO TO G. BYRON MORSE & CO., No. 902 and 904 Arch street, for your Fried Oysters, Chicken Salad, Coffee and Woffles.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—E. G. Whitman & Co., No. 318 Chesnut street, are now ready to supply their choice and pure Confections, put up in neat boxes.
Also, a large assortment of Imported Boxes, Surprises, and Knick-knacks, for Trees.

A CURE OF RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. Warranted no cure no pay.

BUY YOUR Black Cake, the best in the world, of Morse & Co., Nos. 902 and 904 Arch street.

MASON & HAMLIN'S Cabinet organs, only at J. E. Gould's, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

GOLD COUPONS,
Due January 1st,
Wanted by
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 S. Third Street.

A CARD.
BELIEVING THAT THE CUT, QUALITY, AND PRICE OF CLOTHING ARE MATTERS NOT UNWORTHY THE SCRUTINY AND CONSIDERATION OF PRUDENT MEN, WE INVITE A CAREFUL EXAMINATION OF OUR SUPERB STOCK OF WINTER READY-MADE CLOTHING, EMBRACING EVERY VARIETY OF DRESS, BUSINESS, AND STREET SUITS. PRICES ALL REDUCED SINCE TAKING ACCOUNT OF STOCK.
WANAMAKER & BROWN, POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE, OAK HALL, Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

DONGES—RENAUD.—On the 22d ultimo, by the Rev. D. Conssirat, J. W. DONGES, M. D., from Donaldson Pa., to Miss R. MARGUERITE RENAUD, from Philadelphia.

McVEAGH—CAMERON.—At Harrisburg, Pa., December 27, 1866, WAYNE McVEAGH, Esq., to Miss VIRGINIA ROLETTE CAMERON, youngest daughter of the Hon. Simon Cameron.

DIED.

CLAGHORN.—On Sunday afternoon, January 6, EDWARD H. CLAGHORN, son of John W. Claghorn.
His male friends are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his father, No. 1009 Arch street, on Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock.

PETTERMAN.—On the 5th instant, Mr. CHARLES PETTERMAN, aged 63 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son, Jacob Petterman, Whitemarsh, Montgomery county, Pa., on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. Cars leave Ninth and Green streets at 8 o'clock for Chesnut Hill, where carriages will be in waiting to convey friends to the funeral

SIMPSON.—Suddenly, on the 6th instant, JOHN W. SIMPSON, in the 47th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 355 Jarvis street, below Reed, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

WORRELL.—On the evening of the 5th instant, ELIZA, widow of the late Robert Worrell, Jr., in the 67th year of her age.
Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of William H. Rhawn, Frankford, on Wednesday, the 9th instant, at 1½ o'clock P. M. To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery.

GAS PLYERS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS' USE, by which the nipples of gas burners may be unscrewed and cleaned out, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

CUTLERY.—IVORY AND INDIA RUBBER Handle Table Cutlery and Carvers, Children's Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Scissors Razors, Plated Spoons and Forks of the best "nickel silver," with double and treble plating. Plated Blade Ivory Tea and Table Knives, Real Silver Blade Pocket Fruit Knives for sale at TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

A RESOLVE FOR THE NEW YEAR.—Among those which you now make we hope will be to buy your Hardware and Cutlery of TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

WARBURTON, FASHIONABLE HATTER, No. 430 CHESNUT Street, Next door to Post Office.

SKATING PARKS.

SKATORIAL QUEEN
AT THE WEST PHILADELPHIA
SKATING PARK,
THIRTY-FIRST and WALNUT Streets.
MISS CARRIE AUGUSTA MOORE, THE SKATORIAL QUEEN, the greatest Lady Skater of the age, will appear at this Park to-day.
Park open until 10 o'clock at night. Note—All skaters allowed on the ice. ICE PLANED PERFECTLY SMOOTH. Admission, 25 cents. Take the Market and Walnut street cars. 1t*

SKATING! SKATING! SKATING!
HARRISON SKATING PARK,
BERKS Street, between Second and Front streets.
Cars of the Fifth and Sixth streets, Union, and Second and Third streets lines run direct to the Park.
The Ice is in fine condition for skating, and the Park is open to the public.
THE UNSURPASSED ACCOMMODATIONS,
BRILLIANTLY ILLUMINATED PARK,
CONVENIENCE TO THE CARS,
AND A FULL BAND OF MUSIC,
recommend the HARRISON PARK as one of the best in the city.
Season tickets, $3; single admission, 25 cents.
1t J. C. HOFFMAN, Superintendent.

THE KEYSTONE PARK.
The sudden cold snap and the flooding has given it an excellent mirror-like surface.
A large number of expert skaters visited the Park during the past week, to the gratification of visitors.
The water on the Park is quite shallow, and therefore perfectly safe.
The choice selections of music by the Band add to the many attractions.
The Park is open during the day and evening. 1t*

REMOVAL.—JOY, COE & CO.'S ADVERTISING AGENCY is removed from N. E. corner Fifth and Chesnut streets to No 144 S. SIXTH St. second door above Walnut, about half a square below the new "Ledger" Building. 1 7 6t

THE NEWS-STAND, S. W. CORNER SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets is open daily until 9 P. M., for the sale of the leading Morning, Evening, Weekly, Sunday, and Illustrated Newspapers of this city; together with the New York dailies, weeklies, etc. 7 2 3

FOURTH EDITION

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, January 8.—The Chair laid before the Senate the memorial of officers of the army on the retired list to be allowed the longevity ration. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Morgan (N. Y.) presented the memorials against increased duty on steel. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Sherman (O.) presented the petition of woolgrowers for an increased tariff. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Howe (Wis.) presented a similar petition, which was referred to the same Committee.

Mr. Chandler (Mich.) presented a petition for an appropriation for the repair of the Mississippi levees. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Sumner (Mass.) presented the remonstrance of colored citizens of Massachusetts against the admission of Nebraska with a constitution restricting suffrage to white citizens. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Edmunds (Vt.) presented a petition against the curtailment of the currency, or immediate return to specie payments by act of Congress.

In presenting it Mr. Edmunds said he did not agree with the views of the petitioners. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Williams (Oregon) reported from the Finance Committee a resolution appropriating $15,000 to defray the expenses of the Joint Committee on Reconstruction, which was passed.

Mr. Williams offered a resolution, which was adopted, asking the President if any violation of the Civil Rights bill had come to his knowledge, and if so what steps had been taken to punish the offenders.

Mr. Cragin called up the bill in relation to the appointment of Pension Agents.

The bill was passed by the Senate on the 20th of January, 1866. During the present session it was passed by the House, with amendments; returned to the Senate; referred to the Judiciary Committee; and reported with amendments to the House amendment, so as to read as follows:—

That the President of the United States shall be and he is hereby authorized to establish agencies for the payment of pensions granted by the United States wherever in his judgment the public interests and the convenience of the pensioners require, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to appoint all pension agents, who shall hold their offices for the term of four years, and until their successors shall have been appointed and qualified, and who shall give bond, with good and sufficient sureties for such amount and in such form as the Secretary of the Interior may approve; provided that the number of pension agencies in any State or Territory shall in no case be increased hereafter so as to exceed three, and that no such agency shall be established in addition to those now existing in any State or Territory in which the whole amount of pensions paid during the fiscal year next preceding shall not have exceeded the sum of $500,000; and provided further, that the term of office of all pension agents appointed since the first day of July, Anno Domini, 1865, shall expire at the end of thirty days from the passage of this act, and of all other pension agents when successors shall be appointed in their places.

Mr. Lane (Ind.) explained the bill. He said he was free to confess that one of his objects was to vacate the offices of men appointed during the past summer, to take the places of those whom the President had removed for supporting the Union party.

Mr. Hendricks (Md.) said that this was the first time Congress provided by legislation for partisan motives. Congress was now giving some attention to bread and butter. So far as he could speak, he knew of very few changes that had been made in Indiana for political reasons. He was opposed to the restricting the number of agencies in a State to three.

Pending the consideration of the bill, the morning hour expired, and the subject went over till to-morrow.

Mr. Lane (Ind.) presented a memorial from the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union of Washington, D. C., representing that in the Government Printing Office soldiers and sailors have been, and are now, subject to dismissal in preference to men who never rendered the Republic service, and in preference, as is reported, to men who plotted against the national cause, and who, during the war, refused to take the test oath; and petitioning that Congress cause an investigation of the allegations set forth, and remedy the injustice mentioned.

The memorial is accompanied by affidavits verifying the charges. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Sherman (Ohio), from the Finance Committee, reported favorably a bill providing for the refunding in gold to the Winona and St Peter's Railroad Company the sum of $3424·28 being the additional duty paid by them on Railroad iron under the joint resolution of April, 1864, increasing temporarily the duties on imposts.

House of Representatives.

Immediately after the reading of the journal, the Secretary of the Senate delivered a message announcing the passage of the District Negro Suffrage bill over the President's veto.

Mr. Niblack (Ind.) moved that, as this was the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, a day which many on his side regarded as a holiday, the House adjourn. He added that Congress usually adjourned over this anniversary.

Mr. Ashley (Ohio) remarked that that was played out.

Mr. Finck (Ohio) called for the yeas and nays, but the House refused to order them. The Democrats not being able to muster more than 21 votes, less than one-fifth of those present, the motion was rejected.

On motion of Mr. Randall (Ky.) the Committee on Indian Affairs was instructed to inquire into the circumstances of the reported massacre of three officers and ninety men at Fort Phil. Kearney, on the 21st of December, and whether the continued commission of outrages by Indians is in consequence of mismanagement, or the improper conduct by Government officials and citizens; also to inquire into the expediency of providing for an immediate or early transfer of the Superintendency of Indian Affairs to the War Department.

On motion of Mr. Lynch (Me.), the Committee of Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of allowing the drawback of all duties and taxes on articles used in the construction of steam and sailing vessels.

The Speaker presented the Veto Message of the President on the District Suffrage bill, and the Clerk proceeded to read the Message.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, January 8.

Mr. Stevens' Letter.

Mr. Stevens' letter to Harry White, in regard to the Senatorship, is considered by his friends here as rather injudicious, and calculated to drive votes from him.

The Impeachment.

The Judiciary Committee have decided to enter at once upon the investigation directed by Mr. Ashley's impeachment resolution.

Mr. Ashley has been summoned to appear before the Committee, to give evidence, at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Rebels Elected to Office.

The Georgetown City Councils last night turned out the Union town officials, and elected men of the secesh stripe throughout the District.

Matters at Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, Pa., January 8.—Both Houses of the Legislature meet at 3 o'clock. The Standing Committees of the Senate will be announced to-day, but Colonel Glass, Speaker of the House, is desirous of having every section of the State represented on the most important committees, and for the purpose of adjusting this properly, will not announce the House Committees until the end of the week. The Committee to arrange the Governor's inauguration have prepared cards of invitation to be sent to prominent military officers and civilians throughout the State, and very full attendance is expected.

The Radical Arkansas Delegation.

WASHINGTON, January 8.—The delegation from the Arkansas Legislature came to Washington, as has already been stated, to prevent the abolishment of the present government of that State. Following close upon them is a radical delegation, who seek to effect that object, who have a memorial to carry out their different views, including loyal suffrage, irrespective of color, excepting Indians not taxed.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Jan. 8

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

SECOND BOARD.

$500 City 6s new .s5. 100¼	4 sh Ph & E........ 30¼
$1000 do.... new. 100¼	100 sh do.......b5 31¼
$400 do..... old 96	50 sh do.......... 31¼
$4860 5-20s 65 Jy.... 104¼	100 sh Leh Val....... 65
$700 do........... 104¼	52 sh N Central.... 47
$1800 do........... 104¼	100 sh Cata pf....b30 31
$1000 U S 10-40s..... 100¼	100 sh do.....b30 31
10 sh Reading...... 52	100 sh do.....b30 31
100 sh Sch N pf .. b30 33¼	

BILLINGSGATE AT FIVE IN THE MORNING.

Summer or winter, light or dark, rain or shine, it matters not; as the clock strikes five, the bell rings and the market opens. The Clerk of the Market, the representative of the Corporation, is there, to act the part of major-domo; the vessels are there, hauled up in tiers in the river, laden with their silvery cargoes; the porters are there, running to and fro between the ships and the market; the railway vans and carts are there, with fish brought from the several railway stations; the salesmen are there, at their stands or benches; and the buyers are there, ready to buy and pay. As yet all is tolerably clean. There is, of course, that "fish-like smell" which Trinculo speaks of; but Billingsgate dirt and Billingsgate vilification have not yet commenced. The street dealers, the costermongers or "costers," have not yet made their appearance; they wait till their "betters," the regular fishmongers, have paid good prices for choice fish; and then they rush in to purchase everything that is left. It is a wonderful scene, even at this early hour. How Thames street can contain all the railway vans that throng it is a marvel. From Paddington, from Camden, from King's Cross, from Shoreditch, from Fenchurch street, from the depots over the water, these vehicles arrive in numbers perfectly bewildering. Every one wants to get the prime of the market; every salesman tells his clients that good prices depend almost as much on early arrival as on fine quality; and thus every cargo of fish is pushed on to market with as little delay as need be. Pickford objurgates Chaplin and Horne, Macknamara is wrathful at Parker, every van is in every other van's way. Fish street hill and Thames street, Pudding lane and Botolph lane, Love lane and Darkhouse lane, all are one jam and muddle, horses entangled in shafts and shafts in wheels. A civilian, a non-fishman, has no business there at such a time; woe to his black coat or black hat, if he stands in the path of the porters; he will have a finny sprinkling before he can well look about him; or perhaps the tail of a big fish will flap in his face, or lobsters' claws will threaten to grapple him.

It was always thus at Billingsgate, even before the days of railways, and before Mr. Bunning built the present market—a structure not without elegance on the river front; but the street arrangements are becoming more crowded and difficult to manage every year. In the old days, when trains and locomotives were unthought of, nearly all the fish reached Billingsgate by water. The broad-wheeled wagons were too slow to bring up the perishable commodity in good time; while the mail and passenger coaches, even if the passengers had been willing (which they would not) to submit to the odor, could not have brought up any large amount of fish. At an intermediate period, say about 1830 or 1835, certain bold traders, at some of our seaport towns, put on four-horse fast vans, which brought up cargoes of fish during the night, and deposited them at Billingsgate before 5 in the morning; but this was a costly mode of conveyance, which could not safely be incurred except for the best and high-priced fish. When it became an established fact that railways could bring up fish in any quantity, and in a few hours, from almost any port in England, the effect was striking; the supply at Billingsgate became regular instead of intermitting; and the midland towns, such as Birmingham and Wolverhampton, were placed within reach of supplies that were literally unattainable under the old system. It used to be a very exciting scene at the river-side at Billingsgate. As the West-end fishmongers are always willing to pay well for the earliest and choicest fish, the owners of the smacks and other boats had a strong incentive to arrive early at "the Gate;" those who came first were absolutely certain of obtaining the best prices for their fish; the laggards had to content themselves with what they could get. If there happened to be a very heavy haul of any one kind of fish on any one day, the disproportion of price was still more marked; for as there were no electric telegraphs to transmit the news, the salesmen had no certain means of knowing that a large supply was forthcoming; they sold, and the crack fishmongers bought, the first cargo at good prices; and when the bulk of the supply arrived, there was no adequate demand at the market. In such a state of things there is no such process as holding back, no warehousing till next day; the fish must all be sold—if not for pounds, for shillings; if not for shillings, for pence. Any delay in this matter would lead to the production of such attacks upon the olfactory nerves as would speedily call for the interference of the officer of health. In what way a glut in the market is disposed of we shall explain presently.

It is really wonderful to see by how many routes, and from what varied sources, fish now reach Billingsgate. The smack owners, sharpening their wits at the rivalry of railways, do not "let the grass grow under their feet;" they call steam to their aid, and get the fish up to market with a celerity which their forefathers would not have dreamed of. Take the Yarmouth region, for instance. The fishermen along the Norfolk and Suffolk coast congregate towards the fishing-banks in the North Sea in such numbers that their vessels form quite a fleet. They remain out two, three, four, or even so much as six weeks, never once coming to land in the interval. A fast-sailing cutter, or a steamer, visits the bank or station every day, carrying out provisions and stores to the fishermen, and bringing back the fish that have been caught. Thus laden, the cutter or steamer puts on all her speed, and brings the fish to land, to Yarmouth, to Harwich, or even right up to Billingsgate, according as distance, wind, and tide may show to be best. If to Yarmouth or Harwich, a "fish train" is made up every night, which brings the catch to Shoreditch station, whence vans carry it to Billingsgate. There used, in the olden days, to be fish vans from those eastern parts, which, on account of the peculiar nature of the service, were specially exempted from post-horse duty. As matters now are, the fishermen, when the richness of the shoal is diminished, return to shore after several weeks, to mend their nets, repair their vessels, and refresh themselves after their arduous labors. At all the fishing towns round the coast, the telegraphic wire has furnished a wonderful aid to the dealers; for it announces to the salesmen at Billingsgate the quantity and description of fish *en route*, and thereby enables them to decide whether to sell it at Billingsgate, or to send some of it at once to an inland town. This celerity in railway conveyance and in telegraphic communication gives rise to many curious features in the fish-trade. Tourists and pleasure-seekers at Brighton, Hastings, and other coast towns, are often puzzled to understand the fact that fish, although caught and landed near at hand, is not cheaper there than in London; nay, it sometimes happens that good fish is not obtainable either at a high price or low. The explanation is to be sought in the fact that a market is certain at Billingsgate, uncertain elsewhere. A good catch of mackerel off Hastings might be too large to command a sale on the spot; whereas if sent up to the great centre, the salesmen would soon find purchasers for it. It is, in a similar way, a subject of vexation in the salmon districts that the best salmon are so uniformly sent to London as to leave only the secondary specimens for local consumption. The dealers *will* go to the best market that is open to them; and it is of no avail to be angry thereat. It is said that few families are more insufficiently supplied with vegetables than those living near market gardens; the cause being similar to that here under notice. Perhaps the most remarkable fact, in connection with this subject is, that the fish often make a double journey, say from Brighton to Billingsgate and back again. The Brighton fishermen and the Brighton fishmongers do not deal one with another so much as might be supposed; the one sends to Billingsgate to sell, the other to buy; and each is willing to incur a little expense for carriage to insure a certain market.

Of course the marketing peculiarities depend in some degree on the different kinds of fish, obtainable, as they are, in different parts of the sea, and under very varying circumstances. Yarmouth sends up chiefly herrings—caught by the drift net in deep water, or the seine-net in shallow—sometimes a hundred tons in a night. The north of England, and a large part of Scotland, consign more largely salmon to the Billingsgate market. These salmon mostly come packed in ice, in boxes, of which the London and Northwestern and the Great Northern Railway Companies are intrusted with large numbers; or else in welled steamers. The southwestern is more extensively the line for the mackerel trade; while pilchards find their way upon the great western. But this classification is growing less and less definite every year; most of the kinds of fish are now landed at many different ports which have railway communication with the metropolis; and the railway companies compete with each other too keenly to allow much diversity in carriage charges. The up-river fish, such as plaice, roach, dace, etc., come down to Billingsgate by boat, and are, it is said, bought more largely by the Jews than by other classes of the community. The rare, the epicurean whitebait, so much prized by cabinet ministers, aldermen and others, who know the mysteries of the taverns at Blackwall and Greenwich, are certainly a piscatorial puzzle; for they are caught in the dirty part of the Thames between Blackwall and Woolwich, in the night-time, at certain seasons of the year, and are yet so delicate although the water is so dirty. The oyster trade was noticed in a former number of *London Society*, in reference to the remarkable system of oyster *nurseries*, the care with which the beds are managed at Whitstable and thereabouts, the mode of sending the oysters up to Billingsgate, and the sharing of the proceeds among the fishermen. Suffice it here to say that the smacks and other vessels, when they arrive, are moored in front of the wharf, to form what is called "Oyster street." The 4th of August is still "oyster day," as it used to be, and is still a wonderful day of bustle and excitement at Billingsgate; but oysters now manage to reach London in other ways before that date, and the traditional formality is not quite so decided as it once was. Lobsters come in vast numbers even from so distant a locality as the shores of Norway, the fiords or firths of which are very rich in that kind of fish. They are brought by swift vessels across the North Sea to Grimsby, and thence by the Great Northern Railway to London. Other portions of the supply are obtained from the Orkney and Shetland coasts, and others from the Channel Islands. It has been known, on rare occasions, that *thirty thousand* lobsters have reached Billingsgate in one day; but, however large the number may be, all find a market, the three million mouths in the metropolis, and the many additional millions in the provinces, having capacity enough to devour them all. There are some queer-looking places in Darkhouse lane and Love lane, near Billingsgate, where the lobsters and crabs undergo that boiling process which changes their color from black to red. A basketful of lobsters is plunged into a boiling caldron and kept there twenty minutes. As to the poor crabs, they are first killed by a prick with a needle, for else they would dash off their claws in the convulsive agony occasioned by the hot water! Sprats "come in," as it is called, about the 9th of November; and there is an ineradicable belief that the chief magistrate of the city of London always has a dish of sprats on the table at the Guildhall banquet on Lord Mayor's Day. The shoals of this fish being very uncertain, and the fish being largely bought by the working classes of London, the sprat excitement at Billingsgate, when there has been a good haul, is something marvellous. Soles are brought mostly by trawl-boats belonging to Barking, which fish in the North Sea, and which are owned by several companies; or rather, the trawlers catch the fish, and then smart, fast-sailing cutters bring the fish up to Billingsgate. Eels, of the larger and coarser kind, patronized by eel-pie makers and cheap soup-makers, mostly come in heavy Dutch boats, where they writhe and dabble about in wells or tanks full of water; but the more delicate eels are caught nearer home. Cod are literally "knocked on the head" just before being sent to Billingsgate. A "dainty live cod" is of course not seen in the London fishmongers' shops, and still less in the barrow of the costermonger; but, nevertheles, there is an attempt made to approach as near to this liveliness as may be practicable. The fish, brought alive in welled vessels, are dexterously killed by a blow on the head, and sent up directly to Billingsgate by rail, when the high-class fishmongers buy them at once, before attending to other fish. We may be sure that there is some adequate reason for this, known to and admitted by the initiated. The fish caught by the trawl-net, such as turbot, brill, soles, plaice, haddock, skate, halibut, and dabs, are very largely caught in the sandbanks which lie off Holland and Denmark. The trawl-net is in the form of a large bag open at one end; this is suspended from the stern of the fishing-lugger, which drags it at a slow pace over the fishing-banks. Two or three hundred vessels are out at once on this trade, remaining sometimes three or four months, and sending their produce to market in the rapid vessels already mentioned. The best kinds of trawl-fish, such as turbot, brill, and soles, are kept apart, separate from the plaice, haddock, skate, etc., which are regarded as inferior. The "costers" buy the haddock largely, and clean and cure them; they (or other persons) also buy the plaice, clean them, cut them up, fry them in oil, and sell them for poor people's suppers. The best trawl-fish are gutted before being packed, or the fishmongers will have nothing to do with them. Concerning mackerel, a curious change has taken place within a year or two. Fine large mackerel are now sent all the way from Norway, packed in ice in boxes, like salmon, landed at Grimsby or some other eastern port, and then sent onward by rail. The mackerel on our own coast seem to have become smaller than of yore, and thus this new Norwegian supply is very welcome.

All these varieties of fish alike, then, and others not here named, are forwarded to the mighty metropolitan market for sale. And here the reader must bear in mind that the real seller does not come into personal communication with the real buyer. As at Mark Lane, where the cornfactor comes between the farmer and the miller; as at the Coal Exchange, where the coalfactor acts as an intermedium between the pit owner and the coal merchant; as at the cattle market, where the Smithfield (so called) salesman conducts the sales from the grazier to the butcher—so at Billingsgate does the fish-salesman make the best bargain he can for the fisherman, and take the money from the fishmonger. More than two thousand years ago, according to the Rev. Mr. Badham, there were middlemen of this class, and men, too, of no little account in their own estimation and in the estimation of the world. This lively writer, in his "Fish Tattle," says:—"Great fortunes were often realized by the Greek salesmen, many of whom came to keep villas, and to live in style. The name of one great salt-fish seller was enrolled in the city (Athens?) books, and his two sons enjoyed the like honor. Many others besides them, who carried on the same traffic, had to bless fate and the gods that they were born when the sun was in Pisces. The craft, always a prosperous one, has in more modern days been greatly indebted to the Church of Rome for its present status and importance. It was, no doubt, the great consumption of fish during Lent which led principally to the opulence of the traders, and eventually to those curious privileges which were enjoyed by their body at home and abroad!

We have not the slightest doubt that some of the Billingsgate salesmen do that which those of Greece are said by Mr. Badham to have done—"keep villas, and live in style." Doubtless they have good dinners and good wines, stately wives and fashionable daughters out somewhere Southgate or Clapton way; and when papa has taken off his apron, washed away the fish-scales, and made himself otherwise presentable, he returns to the bosom of his family after the day's labors are ended. He is, however, not like other city men; he *must* be at business by five in the morning, and his work is ended by 11 or 12 o'clock. They all assemble, many scores of them, in time for the ringing of the market-bell at 5 o'clock. Each has his stand, for which a rental is paid to the corporation; and as there are always more applicants for stands than stands to give them, the privilege is a valued one. Some of these salesmen have shops in Thames street, or in the neighboring lanes and alleys; but the majority have only stands in Billingsgate. Some deal mostly in one kind of fish only, some take all indiscriminately. In most cases (as we have said) each, when he comes to business in the morning, has the means of knowing what kind and quantity of fish will be consigned to him for sale. The electric telegraph does all this work, while we laggards are fast asleep. Of the seven hundred regular fishmongers in the metropolis, how many attend Billingsgate we do not know; but it is probable most of them do so, as by no other means can proper purchases be made. At any rate, the number of fishmongers' carts within a furlong or so of the market is something enormous. The crack fishmongers go to the stalls of the salesmen who habitually receive consignments of the best fish; and as there is not much haggling about price, a vast amount of trade is conducted within the first hour or two. Porters bring in the hampers and boxes of fine fish, the fishmongers examine them rapidly, and the thing is soon done. Of course, anything like a regular price of fish is out of the question; the supply varies greatly, and the price varies with the supply. The salesman does the best he can for his client, and the fishmonger does the best he can for himself.

But the liveliest scene at Billingsgate, the fun of the affair, is when the costermongers come. This may be at seven o'clock or so, after the "nobs" have taken off the fish that command a high price. How many there are of these costermongers it would be impossible to say, because the same men (and women) deal in fruit and vegetables from Covent Garden, or in fish from Billingsgate, according to the abundance or scarcity of different commodities. Somehow or other, by some kind of freemasonry whether there is a good supply of in a wonderfully short space of time, among themselves, they contrive to learn, herring, sprats, mackerel, etc., at the "Gate," and they will flock down thither literally by thousands. The men and boys all wear caps—leather, hairy, felt, cloth, anything will do; but a cap it must be, a hat would not be orthodox. The intensity displayed by these dealers is very marked and characteristic; they have only a few shillings each with which to speculate, and they must so manage these shillings as to get a day's profit out of their transactions. They do not buy of the principal salesmen. There is a class called by the extraordinary name of *bommarees* or *bummarees* (for what reason even the "oldest inhabitant" could not tell), who buy largely from the leaders in the trade, and then sell again to the peripatetics—the street dealers. They are not fishmongers: they buy and sell again during the same day, and in the market itself. The bommaree, perched on his rostrum (which may be a salmon-box or a herring-barrel), summons a group of costermongers around him, and puts up lot after lot for sale. There is a peculiar lingo adopted, only in part intelligible to the outer world—a shouting and vociferating that seem to be part of the system. The owners of the hairy caps are eagerly grouped into a mass, inspecting the fish; and every man or boy makes a wonderfully rapid calculation of the probable price that it would be worth his while to go to. The salesman, or bommaree, has no auctioneer's hammer; he brings the right palm down with a clap upon the left to denote that a lot has been sold; and the fishy money goes from the costermonger's fishy hand into the bommaree's fishy hand with the utmost promptness. Most of the dried-fish salesmen congregate under the arcade in front of the market; most of the dealers in periwinkles, cockles, and muscles (which are bought chiefly by women) in the basement story, where there are tubs of these shell-fish almost as large as brewers' vats; but the other kinds of fish are sold in the great market—a quadrangular area covered with a roof supported by pillars, and lighted by skylights. The world knows no such fishy pilliars elsewhere as these; for every pillar is a leaning-post for salesmen, bommarees, porters, costermongers, baskets, hampers, and fish-boxes.

And now the reader may fairly ask, what is the quantity of fish which in a day, or in a year, or any other definite period, is thus sold at Billingsgate? Echo answers the question, but the Clerk of the Market does not, will not, cannot. We are assured by the experienced and observant Mr. Deering, who has filled this post for many years, that all statements on this particular subject must necessarily be mere guesses. No person whatever is in possession of the data. There are many reasons for this. In the first place, there are no duties on fish, no customs on the imported fish, nor excise on that caught on our own coasts; and therefore there are no official books of quantities and numbers. In the second place, there is no regularity in the supply; no fisherman or fishmonger, salesman or bommaree, can tell whether to-morrow night's catch will be a rich or a poor one. In the third place, the corporation of the city of London do not charge market-dues according to the quantity of fish sold or brought in for sale; so much per van or wagon, so much per smack or cutter, so much per stand in the market—these are the items charged for. In the fourth place, each salesman, knowing his own amount of business, is not at all likely to mention that amount to other folks.

Out of (say) a hundred of them, each may form a guess of the extent of business transacted by the other ninety-nine; but we should have to compare a hundred different guesses, to test the validity of each. Nor could the carriers assist us much; for if every railway company, and every boat or steamer owner, were even so communicative as to tell how many loads of fish had been conveyed to Billingsgate in a year, we should still be far from knowing the quantities of each kind that made up the aggregate. On these various grounds it is believed that the annual trade of Billingsgate cannot be accurately stated. Some years ago Mr. Henry Mayhew, in a series of remarkable articles in the *Morning Chronicle*, gave a tabular statement of the probable amount of this trade: and about five or six years later, Dr. Wynter, in the *Quarterly Review*, quoted the opinion of some Billingsgate authority, that the statement was probably not in excess of the truth. We will, therefore, give the figures, the reader being quite at liberty to marvel at them as much as he likes:—

Salmon	29,000 boxes, 7 in a box.
Cod, live	400,000, averaging 10 lb. each.
" barrelled	15,000 barrels, 50 to a barrel.
" salt	1,600,000, averaging 5 lb. each.
Haddocks	2,470,000, at 2 lb. each.
" smoked	65,000 barrels, 300 to a barrel.
Soles	97,520,000, at ¼ lb. each.
Mackerel	23,620,000, at 1 lb. each.
Herrings	250,000 barrels, at 150 each.
" red	100,000 barrels, at 500 each.
" bloaters	265,000 baskets, at 150 each.
Eels	9,000,000 at 6 to 1 lb.
Whiting	17,920,000, at 6 oz each.
Plaice	36,600,000, at 1 lb. each.
Turbot	806,000, at 7 lb. each.
Brill / Mullet	1,200,000, at 3 lb. each.
Oysters	500,000,000, at 400 to a peck.
Crabs	600,000
Lobsters	1,200,000
Prawns	12 tons, at 120 to 1 lb.
Shrimps	192,295 gallons, at 320 to a pint.

These figures nearly take one's breath away. What on earth becomes of the shells of the five hundred million oysters, and the hard red coats of the eighteen hundred thousand lobsters and crabs, besides the shells of the mussels, cockles, and winkles, which are not here enumerated? Another learned authority, Mr. Braithwaite Poole, when he was goods manager of the London and North Western Railway Company, brought the shell-fish as well as the other fish into his calculations, and startled us with such quantities as fifty million mussels, seventy million cockles, three hundred million periwinkles, five hundred million shrimps, and twelve hundred million herrings. In short, putting this and that together, he told us that about four thousand million fish, weighing a quarter of a million tons, and bringing two million sterling, were sold annually at Billingsgate! Generally speaking, Mr. Poole's figures make a tolerably near approach to those of Mr. Mayhew, and therefore it may possibly be that the Londoners—men and women, boys, girls, and babies—after supplying country folks, eat about two fish each every average day, taking our fair share between turbot, salmon, and cod at one end of the series, and sprats, periwinkles, and shrimps at the other. Not a little curious is this ichthyophagous estimate. If Mr. Frank Buckland, Mr. Francis, and the other useful men who are endeavoring to improve and increase the artificial rearing of fish, should succeed in their endeavors, we shall, as a matter of course, make an advance as a fish-eating people. And on this matter we may say that, if the reader wants to know where to get first-rate fish, well dressed, and well served, he may wend his steps some day to one of the fish ordinaries at Billingsgate, at such hostelries as the "Three Tuns," the "Queen's Head," or the "Antigallican."—*London Society for December, 1866.*

RAILROAD LINES.

NEW AND SHORT ROUTE TO THE OIL REGION.
WARREN AND FRANKLIN RAILWAY.
Trains will run on this road as follows:—
GOING SOUTH.
7·30 A. M., Through Train. Leaves Irvineton, at Junction of P. & E. R. R., stopping at principal stations, arrives at Oleopolis at 10·10, and at Oil City at 11 A. M., connecting with trains for Franklin and other points.
1·10 P. M., Through Train. Leaves Irvineton, stopping at all principal stations, arrives at Oil City at 5·50 P. M.
7·30 A. M., Pithole Accommodation. Leaves Oleopolis; arrives at Oil City at 8·15 A. M.
6·40 A. M., Pithole Accommodation. Leaves Oleopolis, and arrives at Oil City at 8·15 A. M.
GOING NORTH.
6·40 A. M., Pithole Accommodation. Leaves Oil City, arrives at Oleopolis at 7·20 A. M., making close connection for Pithole.
9·23 A. M., Through Train. Leaves Oil City, stopping at all principal stations, arrives at Irvineton at 12·40 P. M., making close connection with trains on P. & E. R. R., bound East and West.
12·50 P. M., Through Train. Leaves Oil City, stops at all principal stations, and arrives at Irvineton at 4·10 P., making close connection for points West, and connecting with latter train Easton P. & E. R. R.
5·40 P. M., Pithole Accommodation. Leaves Oil City arrives at Oleopolis at 6·25 P. M., making close connection for Pithole.
By this route, passengers leaving Philadelphia at noon, arrive at Irvineton at 6·25 A. M., have an hour for breakfast, and arrive at Oil City at 11·00 A. M., or 22 hours from the time of starting.
Passengers leaving Erie at 10·25, reach Oil City at 4·50 P. M., or can stop at Tidioute and return to Erie same day.
Passengers leaving Oil City at 9·30 A. M., arrive at Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M. next day, or at Erie at 4·00 P. M. same day.
Passengers leaving Oil City at 12·50 P. M., arrive at Erie at 6·05 P. M. same afternoon, or at Philadelphia afternoon of the following day.
All trains south leave Irvineton after arrival of trains on Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, connect at Oleopolis for Pithole, and at Oil City with trains for Franklin and other points.
All trains North leave Oil City after arrival of train from Franklin, connecting at Oleopolis with trains for Pithole, and at Irvineton with trains bound both East and West on P. & E. R. R.
NATHANIEL P. HOBART, General Superintendent, Warren and Franklin Railroads.
†

NEW AND MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO THE OIL REGIONS.
WARREN AND FRANKLIN RAILWAY.
1866. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1867
From Thursday, November 22, 1866, trains leave Irvineton (at the junction of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 390 miles from Philadelphia).
GOING SOUTH TO OIL CITY.
6·55 A. M. Mail Train arrives at Tidioute at 7·35 A. M.; Oleopolis at 9·10 A. M.; and Oil City at 4·50 A. M.
1·50 P. M. Express Train arrives at Tidioute at 2·30 P. M.; Oleopolis at 4·15 P. M.; and Oil City at 4·50 P. M.
GOING NORTH TO IRVINETON.
Trains leave Oil City as follows:—
9·10 A. M. Express Train arrives at Oleopolis at 9·50 A. M.; at Tidioute at 11·50 A. M.; and at Irvineton at 12 noon, making close connection with P. and E. Railroad trains for Philadelphia and all points, both East and West. Passengers for Philadelphia by this train arrive there at 7 A. M.
1·20 P. M Mail Train arrives at Oleopolis at 1·55 P. M.; Tidioute at 3·35 P. M.; and at Irvineton at 4·15 P. M., making close connection for the West. Philadelphia passengers by this train remain at Irvineton until 8·11 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 1·20 P. M.
All trains going South leave Irvineton after arrival of trains on Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, connect at Oleopolis for Pit-hole City, and at Oil City with Atlantic and Great Western Railway trains for Reno, Franklin, and Meadville, and with trains of Farmers' Railway for Rouseville Humboldt, Plumer, Rynd, Tarr and Story Farms, Petroleum Centre, etc.
All trains going North leave Oil City and Oleopolis after arrival of trains from above points.
By this route passengers can leave Philadelphia at noon arrive at Irvineton at 6·30 A. M., having 15 minutes for breakfast, and arrive at Oil City at 9·45 A. M. Time through only 22 hours Or passengers can leave Philadelphia at 3·50 P. M., arrive at Irvineton at 4·23 P. M. next day, remain over night, and take the 6·54 A. M. train South.
At Irvineton passengers will find four comfortable hotels, and first-class dining saloon in the depot.
Be sure to obtain through tickets and baggage checks at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia, via Warren and Franklin Railway, the great short route to the Oil Region.
ISAAC BLAKSLEE, Superintendent.
BEVERLEY R. KEIM, General Freight and Ticket Agent. †

NEW FREIGHT ROUTE TO THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, via the Philadelphia Wilmington, Baltimore and Delaware Railroad Lines to Crisfield, Maryland, thence by the Great Southern Inland Steam Navigation Company's Steamers, to Norfolk, Virginia, connecting with the Great Virginia and Tennessee Air Line Railway, to Memphis, Nashville, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest.
This route offers advantages over all competing transportation lines. Shippers by this line save both time and money. The marine risk between Crisfield and Norfolk is assumed by the Company, thus offering the inducements of an all rail bill of lading with guaranteed time from Philadelphia to all prominent Southern and Southwestern points.
Freights for Norfolk, Richmond, Petersburg and all points in Virginia and North Carolina, forwarded at as low rates as by another line.
Freights delivered at the Depot of P. W. and B. R. R. BROAD and PRIME Streets, before 5 P. M., will reach Norfolk twenty four hours in advance of any other route. This unprecedented despatch gives the shipper of Southern Freights from Philadelphia advantages not before offered by any other line. For further information apply to CHARLES E. DUKES, Agent Virginia and Tennessee Air Line Railway. No. 411 CHESNUT Street.
S. P. WILTBANK, General Eastern Agent Southern Inland Navigation and Delaware Railroad Companies. No 629 CHESNUT Street †

FOR NEW YORK, VIA RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROADS.—From Ferry foot of VINE Street, Philadelphia.
6 P. M.—Freight for New York, and points North or East.
11 A. M.—Way Freight.
Goods delivered at Company's Depot No 320 N. WHARVES, Philadelphia, by 5 P. M., will be forwarded by this line, and arrive in New York at 5 o'clock next morning.
Freight received at Pier No. 32 North River, N. Y., by 4·30 P. M., will be ready for delivery in Philadelphia early the following morning.
FARE TO NEW YORK, TWO DOLLARS.
Ticket Office, Vine Street Ferry.
For further information apply to Company's Agents. R. H. CHIPMAN, Freight Office and Depot, No. 320 N. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
J. B. BURT, Pier No. 32 North River, foot of DUANE Street, New York.
Or at General Freight and Passenger Office, Philadelphia, No. 411 CHESNUT Street.
WILLIAM N. CLAYTON, Superintendent, Red Bank, N. J.
S. C. HASTY, General Freight Agent, Red Bank, N. J.
T. BRENT SWEARINGEN, General Agent, Philadelphia. †

MEDICAL.

DR. J. S. ROSE'S ALTERATIVE.
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
If you have corrupt, disordered, or vitiated blood, you are sick all over. It may appear as pimples, sores, or as some active disease, or it may only make you feel languid or depressed; but you cannot have good health if your blood is impure. Dr. Rose's Alterative removes all these impurities, and is the remedy that will restore you to health.
It is unequalled for the cure of all diseases of the glands, scrofula, tubercular consumption, and all eruptions of the skin. Price $1. Sole agents,
DYOTT & CO.
No 232 North SECOND Street.
DR. DYOTT'S ITCH OINTMENT
will cure every form of itch, and is superior to any other remedy for the cure of that disagreeable and tormenting complaint. Price 25 cents Sent per mail, 40 cents.
DYOTT & CO.,
No. 232 North SECOND Street.
DR. J. S. ROSE'S EXPECTORANT.
For the cure of consumption, coughs colds, asthma catarrh, influenza, spitting of blood, bronchitis, and all diseases of the lungs.
This syrup having stood the test of many years' experience as a remedy for irritation of, or any inflammation of the lungs, throat, or bronchia is acknowledged by all to be a remedy superior to any other known compound used for the relief and cure of coughs and consumption. Price $1. Sole agents,
DYOTT & CO.
9 8 6m No. 232 North SECOND Street.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON, Manufacturer of Poudrette
8 16 5 GOLDSMITHS' HALL, LIBRARY Street

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
Commencing MONDAY, December 24, 1866. Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—
Express Train at 4·15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Way Mail Train at 8·15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.
Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.
Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line (Saturdays excepted), stopping at Middletown, Smyrna, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.
Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.
WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.
Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 12·30, 4·00, 6, and 11·30 (daily) P. M. The 4·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6 P. M. train runs to New Castle.
Leave Wilmington at 7·15 and 8·30 A. M., 3 and 6·30 (daily) P. M.
FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-mail, 9·35 A. M. Express. 1·10 P. M., Express. 6·35 P. M., Express 8·25 P. M., Express.
From Baltimore to Havre-de Grace and intermediate stations at 4·00 P. M.
TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.
Leave Chester at 4·49 and 9½ A. M., and 3·38 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 10·00 and 9·40 A. M., and 4·18 P. M.
SUNDAY TRAIN
Leaves Baltimore at 8·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.
Through Tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest, may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by Graham's Baggage Express.
1 1§ H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.
On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Eleventh and Market Sts. 35 minutes before the departure of each Train.
Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.
TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—
Mail Train .... at 8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1 & 2, at 10 A. M. & 11·20 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express .... at 12·00 M.
Parkesburg Train .... at 1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation .... at 2·30 "
Lancaster Accommodation .... at 4·00 "
Pittsburg and Erie Mail .... at 9·00
Philadelphia Express .... at 11·00 "
Pittsburg and Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.
Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.
Passengers by Mail Train go to Williamsport without change of cars, and arrive at Lock Haven at 8·10 P. M.
Passengers by Mail Train go to Carlisle and Chambersburg without change of cars.
Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, No. 631 Chesnut street.
TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—
Cincinnati Express .... at 12·50 A. M.
Philadelphia Express .... at 7·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1 & 2, at 8·20 A. M. & 7·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train .... at 9·20 A. M.
Lancaster Train .... at 12·40 P. M.
Fast Line .... at 1·30 "
Day Express .... at 5·50 "
Harrisburg Accommodation .... at 9·50 "
Philadelphia Express arrives daily, except Monday.
Cincinnati Express arrives daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.
Passengers leaving Lock Haven at 7·00 A. M., and Williamsport at 8·40 A. M., reach Philadelphia without change of cars, from Williamsport, by Day Express, at 5·50 P. M.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. For further information, apply to
JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 631 Chesnut St.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent, at the Depot.
An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to
1 1§ FRANCIS FUNK, No. 137 DOCK Street

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK
and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:— FARE
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation .... $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express .... 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express .... 3·00
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation and Emigrant 1st class .... 2·25
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation and Emigrant, 2d class .... 1·50
At 10 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Vincentown, and at 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Mount Holly only.
At 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.
At 6 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.
The 1 P. M. Market Line will leave from foot of Market street, Upper Ferry.
LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE At 11 A. M., 4·30, 6·45 P. M., and 12 P. M. (Night), via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare $3·00. The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.
At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 3, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 6·45 P. M. and 12 Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.; and at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.
At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 3, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schenck's
At 10·15 A. M., 3, 5, and 12 P. M. for Eddington.
At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 3, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.
At 10·15 A. M., 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 12 P. M. for Wissinoming.
BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD,
For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania, and New York State, and the Great Lakes. Daily (Sundays excepted) from Kensington Depot, as follows:—
At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc.
At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc. 1 1§
At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.
January 7, 1867. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
On and after THURSDAY, November 1, 1866, until further notice.
FOR GERMANTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 5, 5¼, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8·20 down train, and 3¼ and 5¼ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2, 7, and 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M., 1, 6, and 9¾ P. M.
CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 minutes P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9·¼ minutes A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·50 minutes A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 minutes P. M.
FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35, 11·05 minutes A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05 minutes, and 11¾ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50 minutes, 9, 11 A. M., 1½, 4½, 6¼, and 8 P. M.
The 5¼ P. M. train will stop at Falls, School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mills, and Conshohocken only.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 6¾ P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5 and 8¼ P. M.
FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35, 11·05 minutes A. M., 1, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, 11½ A. M., 2, 5, 6¾, 8½ P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 6¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 5½ and 9 P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
1 1§ Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after December 13, 1866, trains will run daily, Sundays excepted from Cooper's Point, Camden, opposite VINE Street Ferry, as follows:—
11·30 A. M., Way Freight for all stations; passenger car attached.
6·10 P. M.—Through Freight for New York; passenger car attached.
Freight received in Philadelphia at the Company's warehouse, No. 320 N. DELAWARE Avenue, until 5 o'clock P. M., reaching New York early next morning.
Freight boat leaves Pier No 32, North river, New York, foot of DUANE Street, daily, Sundays excepted, at 5 P. M., reaching Philadelphia early next morning.
The 9 A. M. train from Philadelphia, and the 11 A. M. train from New York, are discontinued.
S. C. HASTY, General Freight Agent, Red Bank, N. J.
W. N. CLAYTON, Superintendent, Red Bank, N. J.
R. H. CHIPMAN, Agent,
† No. 320 N. DELAWARE Avenue Philadelphia

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, October 8, 1866.
Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—
MORNING ACCOMMODATION.
At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.
MORNING EXPRESS.
At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.
This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS
Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.
READING ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 6·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 9·40 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.
HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.
Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M., and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 and 8·15 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7·00 A. M. and 12·30 noon.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST
Leaves New York at 7 and 9 A. M. and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 and 11·53 A. M. and 1·48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·05 A. M. and 9·15 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·52 A. M., and 11·30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.
A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.
SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.
TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—
COMMUTATION TICKETS.
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.
MILEAGE TICKETS.
Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52·50 each, for families and firms.
SEASON TICKETS.
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.
CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.
EXCURSION TICKETS
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.
FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.
FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.
MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3·15 P. M. 1 1§

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.
THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 5 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).
Freight must be delivered before 4¾ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.
Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 6 P. M.
Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.
The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo and other points in Western New York.
The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.
A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.
N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information, apply to
WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
1 1§ No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, N. W. corner BERKS and AMERICAN Sts, For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.
At 7·45 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.
At 3·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6·45 P. M.
At 5·20 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.
For Doylestown at 9 A. M., 2·35 and 4·20 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10·15 A. M. and 11·30 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.
Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union lines of Passenger Cars run to the new depot.
TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.
From Bethlehem at 9·15 A. M. and 2·30 and 8·40 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 5·15 and 7·05 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 11·50 A. M., and 3·05 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·35 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket office.
1 1§ ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

1866.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.
Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1·20 P. M.; Elmira Mail, 5·40 P. M.
Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 9 P. M.; Erie Express Train, 12 M.; Elmira Mail, 8·00 A. M.
Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.
NEW YORK CONNECTION.
Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 10·00 A. M.
Leave New York at 5·00 P. M., arrive at Erie 7·15 P. M.
Leave Erie at 5·30 P. M., arrive at New York 4·40 P. M.
Leave Erie at 9·10 A. M., arrive at New York 10·10 A. M.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.
For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.
And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.
H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWYNNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
1 1§ A. L. TYLER, General Sup., Williamsport.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
LEAVE PHILADELPHIA AS FOLLOWS:—
For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, and all intermediate stations, at 8 A. M. Mail, 3·30 P. M., Passenger.
For Woodbury, 8 A. M., 3·30 and 6 P. M.
For Cape May, at 3·30 P. M.
RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE
Woodbury at 7·15 and 8·40 A. M., and 4·54 P. M.
Bridgeton at 7·05 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. Freight, 6·30 P. M.
Salem at 6·50 A. M. and 3·05 P. M. Freight, 5·45 P. M.
Millville at 6·55 A. M. and 3·08 P. M. Freight, 6·10 P. M.
Cape May at 11·45 A. M., Passenger and Freight.
Freight will be received at First Covered Wharf above Walnut street, from 9·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. That received before 7·00 A. M. will go through the same day.
Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue
1 1§ WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

NEW JERSEY.

First Annual Message of Marcus L. Ward, Governor of the State of New Jersey.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY,
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
TRENTON, January 8, 1867.

To the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:—

Having assembled for the performance of the grave and responsible duties of legislating for the general welfare, it is fitting that we should invoke the blessing of the Great Head and Source of all good and all knowledge, and ask His direction in all our deliberations.

FINANCES.

By the Report of the Treasurer I find that the receipts and disbursements on the State account proper for the current year ending November 30, 1866, were as follows:—

RECEIPTS.

Transit duties from railroads and canals	$255,621 93
State tax	70,000 00
Dividend on stock and interest	62,658 89
Assessment on private acts, licenses, fees	17,631 16
Tax on capital stock railroads	4,260 71
	$398,202 09
American Dock and Improvement Company	114,725 00
Transferred from War Fund, balance due State	96,084 61
Transferred from other sources	5,144 84
Received from other accounts	420 20
Balance in Bank, December 1, 1865	55,870 54
Amount received from all sources	$670,462 28

DISBURSEMENTS.

State Militia	$73,131 06
Appropriation to Lunatic Asylum	57,000 00
Appropriation to N. J. Reform School	49 428 20
Public schools	40,000 00
Printing	54,690 88
Legislature	35,286 00
Appropriation to State Prison	32,500 00
Salaries of State Prison	31,181 18
Salaries of Judiciary	33,163 52
Transportation of prisoners and costs	35,108 42
Commissioners of State Library for new wing	18 362 74
Salaries	16,598 79
Disbursements to sundry accounts	149 936 43
Balance in Bank, December 1, 1866	61,125 76
	$670,462 28

From the above statement it will be seen that the receipts of the State from all sources of actual revenue during the year have been $398,202·09, although other payments into the treasury have been made to the amount of $216,383·65, which, with the balance in bank December 1, 1865, make a total of $670,462·28. The amount received from all sources of actual revenue for the fiscal year should really be stated at $449,421·73, the discrepancy being caused by the payment of the tax on the capital stock of certain railroads of $61,219·64 in November, 1865, in advance of the time when payable, which was January, 1866. It properly belonged to the receipts of the last fiscal year, but went into the account of the year before. The actual disbursements of the year have been $619,336·52; showing an actual deficiency between the receipts and expenditures on the State account proper of $169,914·79. This has been met by the payment of certain sums to the State, but it is no less a deficiency. Should appropriations of a similar character be made to those of last year, there must and should be some plan devised, either by taxation or otherwise, to meet the liabilities thus created.

During the last year the transit duties paid in by the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company and the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, in comparison with the fiscal year of 1865, have decreased, to wit: the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company, $66,752·11, and the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, $20,906·67, which is owing undoubtedly to the cessation of the war and the great diminution of the military and other travel and transportation on their lines. The aggregate of this decrease is $87,658·78, whilst the duties paid in by the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company are in excess of the last year $33,893·05, which reduces the aggregate decrease to $53,765·73. From the other sources of ordinary State revenue there has been a small increased receipt.

But for the extraordinary appropriations made by the last Legislature, the receipts from the ordinary sources of revenue would have paid all the civil expenses of the State during the current year. It is estimated that for the present year the support of the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial branches of the Government, the public printing, Lunatic Asylum, State Prison, Geological Survey, Transportation, criminal costs and other expenses pertaining to the civil service, with the extraordinary appropriations before referred to, will require $500,000, and the estimated revenues of the State are given at $450,000. A State tax of $50,000 will thus be required to meet the deficiency.

WAR DEBT.

The following table will present in a clear and concise form the condition of the War Debt at the close of the fiscal year, November 30, 1866:—

Total amount of bonds issued Dec. 1, 1865		$2,771,800 00
Special loans		247 000 00
Amounts due sundry creditors		123,319 38
Indebtedness of war fund, Dec 1, 1865		$3,142,119 38
Total amount of bonds issued Dec. 1, 1866		3,395,200 00
Increase of war debt	$253,080 67	
Less balance in bank to credit of same	57,617 86	
		195,363 81

From the above it will be seen that the amounts due on special loans and to sundry creditors, December 1, 1865, have been paid by the issue of War Bonds, as well as the payments to families of volunteers, discharged and deceased soldiers. There are still registered in the offices of the Adjutant-General and Comptroller the names of 3358 naval recruits and 2516 colored troops, who are in the service of the United States from New Jersey. The families of such as are married, and the widowed or dependent mothers of those that are single, are entitled to the State bounty of six dollars a month.

There are still unadjusted accounts as to bounties and State pay, and it is estimated by the Comptroller that it will require $150,000 for the current year to pay off the bounties and State pay, the unexpended appropriations to the cemeteries at Antietam and Gettysburg, to the Soldiers' Children's Home, and to the Home for Disabled Soldiers. To meet this the Treasurer has $57,616·36, and it is believed that the balance will be met by a payment from the United States on the large amount due the State. This sum of $777,516·76 is due to New Jersey for advances made to the United States in arming, equipping, and transporting the soldiers of the State. If we add this indebtedness to the amount reported in the hands of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, $373,146·16, the bonded war debt of the State would be reduced to $2,244,537·08.

THE TAX LAWS.

Our existing tax laws are, I think, in a very complicated condition, and not easy to be understood either by the Courts of Appeal, by the Assessors, or by the citizens. Some sections in statutes passed years ago are repealed; other sections in the same statutes are still in force; some statutes repeal all parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of the repealing statute, when it is no easy matter to determine the point of inconsistency, and the whole subject is the more involved by the necessity of making our taxation conform to the laws of the Federal Government, as to taxing certain kinds of capital. I therefore recommend that a commission consisting of five persons, to be appointed by the Supreme Court, be created as soon as possible, that such commission may prepare the draft of a proper tax law, and report the same, if practicable, to the present session of the Legislature, by joint resolution, requesting that the draft, when prepared, and before being approved, might undergo the supervision of the Supreme Court.

EDUCATION.

The subject of education has of late attracted a large share of the attention of the people of our State, and I regard the fact as worthy of mutual congratulations. There can be no question but that we are steadily advancing in the work of making public instruction one of the fundamental ideas of this Government. The wealth, the labor, the enterprise of our people have developed our material prosperity, and with it have been developed clearer ideas as to our duty in reference to education. We feel that republican institutions require general intelligence, and not simply the culture of the few. It is understood that this general intelligence can only be secured by the action of the State in establishing a system of public instruction which shall provide for the education of all. Intrusted with the direction and control of the interests of the State, I feel confident that we can take no surer step to advance its permanent welfare than by sustaining the common schools in which its children are prepared for lives of usefulness and honor.

By the act of the last session, establishing a State Board of Education, it was made one of their duties to submit to the Legislature such measures as were deemed necessary for perfecting the School System of this State. In accordance therewith it was thought advisable to codify the various school laws of the State, in "An Act to establish a system of public instruction," which will be submitted to your consideration and approval. This act contains all that was essential and useful in our existing laws, with such additions as experience has proved advantageous in other States, and which were necessary to the successful working of our system. The measure has had the advantage of careful consideration on the part of the State Board of Education, and it has been sought to secure through it all the advantages which method, oversight, and moderate expenditure can give.

CHARITIES OF THE STATE.

Let me commend to your constant care those objects of State charity, attention to which in the past affords the best evidence of the elevated and Christian character of our people. After a careful personal inspection of our State Lunatic Asylum in all its departments, it gives me pleasure to say that the appointments of the buildings, the ability of the officers, the tender regard for the afflicted inmates, excellent system of arrangement, together with scrupulous economy in expenditure, render this an institution which has no superior, and this estimate of our Asylum, I find, is entertained by those who have carefully examined like institutions in this and other countries.

I regret to be obliged to add that, while the asylum is now filled to its capacity, affording relief to four hundred and nine patients, there are in the State at least as large a number who are now the inmates of county and city poor-houses, who are suffering for want of treatment which is at once alleviating and curative, and which can only be had in such an institution as our asylum.

It is difficult to know what recommendation to make on this subject. I am satisfied that it is not advisable to enlarge the existing asylum, as from careful inquiry I learn that a larger number of inmates than the present building accommodates cannot advantageously be kept together. The condition of the State Treasury forbids my recommending at this time another asylum. I can only express the desire that the subject be kept before the mind of the Legislature, and that they look at the reports which will be submitted by the Superintendent and Managers, and by the State Sanitary Commission, and until such time as more permanent relief can be given, I think it desirable that the greatest amount of relief that the poor-houses can afford should be secured to this afflicted class of our fellow-creatures.

I have visited the institutions in our neighboring States, where, by the charity of New Jersey the deaf and dumb and blind children of parents in indigent circumstances are cared for; and I find their condition is alleviated by kind care and improved by skilful instruction. One of the children from this State has recently died at the deaf and dumb asylum in New York, from a malignant fever that has been there prevailing, but the health of the institution is now established.

Those known as "feeble-minded children," sent by the State to institutions for that class, at Media, Pennsylvania, are doing well, and it is both pleasant and wonderful to witness how, by skilful instruction, an intelligence in these children, at first scarcely perceptible, is developed, until they become able to read and write.

Active sympathy with these distressed classes of our own race is a praise to our State and an honor to our people.

SANITARY COMMISSION.

Under the law of the last Legislature authorizing me to appoint a Sanitary Commission, to consist of five physicians, whose duty it should be to report to the next Legislature such information as they might deem important respecting the general sanitary condition of the State, I selected a commission which has performed its work with promptness and fidelity. Their communications to the public during the last summer were valuable contributions to the information of the mass of our people, and the report which they submit will be found to contain most valuable suggestions and recommendations. There can be no question but that the sanitary condition of the State is a subject for thoughtful consideration, careful examination, and wise legislation.

Situated as our State is, with unequalled advantages for business and residence, it is most important that we should carefully guard the public health by removing those causes of disease which are apparent to the intelligent physician. As mere local reforms produce only local advantages, the Sanitary Commission recommend the enactment of a general health code, which would define more accurately the powers of local health authorities, secure diffusion of proper information, search out and remedy the causes of disease, procure accurate statistics, and generally conserve the public health. I recommend such action as will tend to produce the results aimed at in the recommendation of the Commission, whose members deserve the thanks of our people for their efficient and valuable services.

ADJUTANT AND QUARTERMASTER-GENERALS.

The war having terminated, and the last New Jersey regiment in the service of the United States having, on the 2d day of May last, returned to the State and been mustered out of the service, the active business of the office of the Adjutant-General has been much reduced. He has been engaged, however, with a diminished clerical force, in perfecting the records of his office and in attention to the business of returned volunteers and the militia of the State. He urges upon the attention of the Legislature the importance of directing the publication of the corrected records of his office. The reported number of active militia in the State is sixteen hundred and fifty-nine. He is now engaged in distributing the certificates of thanks, authorized by the last Legislature, to the honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of New Jersey.

NEW JERSEY HOME FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.

The Commissioners have located the Home on Mount Pleasant, in the city of Newark, a location most desirable and eligible, as well for its beautiful and healthy situation, as for the economical reasons which led to its selection. Instead of purchasing land and erecting buildings thereon, the site adopted, consisting of twenty-three acres of land, was leased for five years at an expense of $600 per annum. The Commissioners were fortunate enough to be able to secure and purchase the buildings erected upon this land, which had been formerly used by the United States Government as a hospital, and which were admirably adapted to the purposes of the Home.

The comfort and aid already extended to our suffering soldiers, and the prosperity of the Institution, are an earnest of the success of this noble charity of the State.

A Commandant, Superintendent and Chaplain, and Physician, all intelligent and experienced officers, have been appointed, and on the 4th of July last the Home was fitted up and ready for the reception of patients.

Additional legislation is asked for by the managers to secure the more perfect working of the Institution.

THE SOLDIERS' CHILDREN'S HOME.

This institution, as will be seen by the report of the Managers, is in successful operation, and there is at the present time under its care forty children, their ages ranging from four to twelve years. One hundred applicants are said to be waiting for admission, but they cannot be received until the new Home is completed.

Under the act establishing the Home, the sum of thirty thousand dollars was appropriated by the State for the purpose of securing a location, and for the construction of suitable buildings for said Home. The site selected is well adapted to the health of the children, and to the humane object for which the Home was instituted, while it is easy of access to all. The buildings will, it is thought, be ready for occupancy about the 15th instant. Thus will be provided a home where will be sustained, educated, and clothed those helpless orphans who, in acknowledgment of the priceless service of their fathers, have been adopted as children of the State.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

The condition of our national affairs attracts a large share of public attention, and is a source of anxiety to the patriotic and loyal people of the country. When the Rebellion was suppressed by the loyal army of the republic, it was believed that an adjustment of existing difficulties would be easily effected. While there was no disposition to press the penalties of treason upon the people of the rebellious States, no intelligent or patriotic citizen supposed for a moment that the government and control of the rebellious States would be suffered to pass into the hands of those who had been prominent in the attempt to destroy the life of the nation. The South, defeated and conquered, would have gladly accepted the terms which the honorable and loyal people of the Union vouchsafed, and but for the treachery of the President to the principles of the party which elected him, we should before now have been a united people, under a restored Union.

The consequence of the departure of the President from the line of honor and of principle have been signally disastrous to the country. There is to-day scarcely a semblance of vital loyalty throughout the States recently in rebellion. Union men are proscribed, and the race which the magnanimity of the nation raised from slaves to freemen, are without the protection of those civil rights which alone protect the weak from the tyranny of the strong. In very many portions of these States life and property are insecure, and violations of the rights of citizens are as frequent as when the spirit of caste was most powerful in the land.

The Congress of the nation has done all that wisdom, prudence, and patriotism could do to remedy existing evils. The plan of adjustment which it proposed was eminently liberal and just. The Constitutional amendment, whatever may be its fate, must ever be regarded as in the highest degree honorable to those who framed it. It has been adopted by New Jersey as the organic law of the land, and that action has been sanctioned by the popular approval. If it shall finally be rejected by the rebellious States in their madness and folly, it will remain for Congress to establish in those States Governments republican in form, loyal in action, and just towards all classes of citizens. There need be no fear but that the wise, prudent, and decided measures adopted by Congress will be sustained by the people of the loyal States.

Never before have they manifested so clearly and decidedly their determination to make their power felt in the settlement of those great questions as in the recent elections. The loyal masses of the nation are determined that the spirit which defiantly dared the power of the Union shall not again be put in the halls of Congress and in places of trust or power. And while I am thus clear in my expressions of confidence in the people and in Congress, no one is more desirous that all existing differences should be adjusted, and that we should be once more a people united in attachment to the Union and liberty. I trust the time is not far distant when peace, the handmaid of social order, true enlightenment, and real progress may fill the whole land with its blessings.

There is another subject of great interest to the nation in the question of properly protecting its capital and industry. We were enabled to pass through four years of a sanguinary and costly war, the magnitude of which is now scarcely realized, by the simple development of our natural resources. Let these resources be steadily fostered and protected, and we shall continue to prosper as a nation and as individuals. I believe in an American system which recognizes the duty of protecting our interests and our labor against the foreign policy of Free Trade. We ought to have no sympathy with those false and pernicious theories which would make us tributary to foreign workshops and foreign labor. True national prosperity consists in well-protected capital, in well educated and well-requited labor, and in bringing the manufactory into close proximity to the farm. In our own State there is no division of opinion upon this subject.

The least intelligent farmer knows that his close proximity to the mine, the forge, and the workshop is the secret of his real prosperity. He cannot be persuaded that any foreign market for his grain, his fruit, his cattle, or the produce of his dairy will supply the demands which these various branches of labor now create at home. Our large and varied interests are all united in the confident expectation that the Government will give to our industrial resources the protection which is demanded for their full development.

At no period in our history has it been so important for us to adopt the doctrine of "Protection for the sake of Protection," as now. Every dollar of gold exported from our country is a rebuke to the extravagance of our people and to the short-sighted policy of our Government. We are without adequate security that the investments of to-day will be profitable to-morrow. We feel that the financial interests of the country are so largely connected with the prosperity of our home industry, that any neglect of this industry will work a sure and lasting injury to the former.

Permit me in conclusion to express the hope that our discharge of the duties devolving upon us may result to the welfare and honor of the State, and that its varied interests may be protected and guarded in our hands. Honored in its past history, and its present claims fully responded to, we may look forward to the future of our State with the utmost confidence. It will be our highest honor to have jealously guarded its fame, advanced its prosperity, and developed its resources.

MARCUS L. WARD.

Connecticut Democratic Convention.

NEW HAVEN, January 8.—The Democratic Mass Convention met at Union Hall, in this city, at 10 o'clock this forenoon. Hon. James Gallagher, Chairman of the State Committee, called the Convention to order. About three hundred delegates were present, and the number was afterwards increased to seven hundred. Albert Baldwin, of New Milford, was elected temporary chairman; John H. Elliott, of Guilford, and Lewis Berdsey, of Minden, were elected Secretaries.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, January 8.—Stocks steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 93½; Reading, 104½; Canton Company, 48½; Erie Railroad, 66½; Cleveland and Toledo, 124½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 89½; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago 103½; Michigan Central, 107½; Michigan Southern, 81½; New York Central, 116½; Illinois Central, 120; Cumberland preferred, 99; Missouri 6s, 96½; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 107½; do 1864, 106; do. 1865 108½; new do., 104½; Ten-forties, 99½; Seven-thirties, 104½; Exchange, 109; sight, 110; Gold, 134½.

NEW YORK, January 8.—Cotton quiet and steady at 35c. for uplands. Flour firmer; sales of 9600 barrels State, $9 75@12 85; Ohio, $12 10@14 50; Western, $9 75@14 35; Southern, $12@17. Wheat quiet and firmer. Corn generally unchanged; sales of 14,000 bushels mixed and Western at $1 21½. Beef quiet. Dressed hogs steady at 8@8½c. for Western, and 8½@9c for City. Pork depressed. Sales of 1200 barrels new mess $19 75@21. Old $19@19 12½; Prime $16 75@17 25. Whisky dull. Lard dull.

BALTIMORE, January 8.—In Flour there has been no sales for export, but prices continue steady. Of Wheat there have been no receipts, and but a limited demand. White Corn is scarce; sales at $1@1 05 and yellow at $1 01@1 05. Sales of Oats at 59c. Rye dull, and no sales. Whisky is quiet and nominal at $2 30 for city and Western. Provisions are quiet. Mess Pork, $21 50; bulk shoulders, 9c. City and Western Lard 12½c. Coffee and Sugar quiet but firm.

Stock of Breadstuffs in New York.

NEW YORK, January 8.—The total stock of Wheat in store here, January 7, was 1,781,629 bushels; total Corn, 2,882,907 bushels; Oats, 2,461,402 bushels.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Next Friday evening the Bateman-Parepa Troupe will give a grand concert. Tickets may be had at Trumpler's, Seventh and Chesnut streets, on and after to-morrow, Wednesday.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—*Connie Soogah; or, the Wearing of the Green*, will be presented this evening. Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams and the whole company will appear.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. John Brougham, the great favorite, will appear as "Dr. Savage," in his own elegant comedy of *Playing with Fire*, to-night.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—*Griffith Gaunt*, since it has been on the bills at the Arch, it is announced, has been witnessed by over 20,000 persons. It will be performed this week, and Mrs. Drew will continue her nightly popular representation of "Kate Peyton." The new comedy of £100,000 is in active preparation.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—Every evening at the New American, *The Ice King's Vow* and *Little Red Riding Hood* will be presented, together with a fine comedy. They have a matinee on Saturday.

SIGNOR BLITZ, at the Assembly Buildings, has the double-headed Sphynx, the Minstrels, and many excellent attractions. He gives a matinee on Wednesday, and also on Saturday.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY, for the benefit of their numerous friends, have converted their stage into an impromptu skating park. They also present Madame Ristori every evening, in the play of *The Stranger*.

BACK AGAIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul will appear at the Assembly Buildings for a brief season, next Monday evening.

PROFESSOR BLOT, the great "cookist," will deliver another lecture at the Assembly Buildings next Friday evening.

"THE MODERN PURITAN."—Hon. J. R. G. Pitkin, the erudite and eloquent Louisiana loyal jurist, will lecture on this subject, at National Hall, on next Thursday evening, before the Social, Civil, and Statistical Association of the Colored People of Pennsylvania. Judge Pitkin has prepared a powerful and interesting oration, and deserves a large and intelligent audience.

COMPLIMENTARY.—We are informed that the friends of Mr. George H. Clarke, late "Leading Man" at the Chesnut Street Theatre, have tendered him a complimentary benefit, which will occur at the Academy of Music on to-morrow (Wednesday) afternoon, se'nnight.

RISTORI.—It is reported that Madame Ristori has not received sufficient encouragement (?) from the West to warrant her visiting any city except Chicago.

EDWIN FORREST.—The report that this eminent actor would appear at the Chesnut Street Theatre this season is positively denied. Mr. Forrest goes West in the spring, and will open the new Louisville Opera House, it is said, as soon as that magnificent temple is completed.

DRY GOODS.

MARKET & NINTH. COOPER & CONARD.

MUSLINS

Cheap enough to induce prudent buyers to purchase. The greatest decline is in BLEACHED, of which we have bought at the lowest point about

20,000 YARDS

NEW YORK MILLS,
WAMSUTTA,
WILLIAMSVILLE,
SEMPER IDEM,
AMOSKEAG A,
WHITNEY, ETC. ETC.

7000 YARDS
UNBLEACHED MUSLINS,
FROM 15 TO 25 CENTS.
10-4 UTICA SHEETINGS.
10-4 WALTHAM SHEETINGS.
11-4 HUGUENOT SHEETINGS.
12-4 HUGUENOT SHEETINGS.

PILLOW MUSLINS,
EVERY WIDTH AND WEIGHT,
All at Wholesale Prices
BY THE PIECE. [1 2 tuths4

DEPOT FOR
FURNISHING DRY GOODS.
A CARD.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
No. 1008 CHESNUT Street,
Whose establishment for the sale of
HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS
Is unequalled in the extent and variety of its assortment, beg to announce to HOUSEKEEPERS RENEWING THEIR SUPPLY, or persons about to furnish, that they are now receiving their
FALL ASSORTMENT OF
Fresh Linen, Cotton, and Woollen Goods
FOR HOUSEHOLD USE,
SUCH AS
LINEN SHEETINGS,
COTTON SHEETINGS,
PILLOW LINENS,
PILLOW MUSLINS,
DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS,
TABLE LINENS,
DAMASK NAPKINS,
BORDERED TOWELS,
TOWELLINGS,
QUILTS,
BLANKETS.
Table and Embroidered Piano and Table Covers,
And every other article suitable for a well-ordered household. [9 14 thstusmrp

GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.
THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEBRATED PRESTON, and the pure hard GREENWOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6 50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6 75.
Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street; Emporium, No 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4 4

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

MERRY CHRISTMAS
AND
A HAPPY NEW YEAR.
COULD & CO.,
UNION FURNITURE DEPOT,
CORNER NINTH AND MARKET STREETS.
AND
Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street,
(Opposite Christ Church.)
Invite all their old customers, and as many new ones as will come, to see their elegant and large assortment of FURNITURE, suitable for presents or otherwise. 2 10 5p

TO HOUSEKEEPERS
I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
8 14§ N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS DRAWINGS ETC.
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET.
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL.
PHILADELPHIA. 3 14§

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE FIRM OF SLIFER, EBERT & HALL is this day dissolved by limitation.
D. B. SLIFER.
JOHN EBERT.
C. HALL.
January 1, 1867.
The undersigned will settle the affairs of the late firm, and continue the business in his own name, at the old stand, No. 331 N. SECOND Street.
D. B. SLIFER.
JOHN EBERT will continue the manufacture of Cabinet-ware for the trade at No 115 EDWARD Street.
C. HALL will continue the manufacture of Windsor and Cane-seat Chairs, at No. 128 EDWARD St [1 7 3t*

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of DE COURSEY, HAMILTON & EVANS, is this day dissolved by limitation.
Philadelphia, December 31 1866.
The undersigned having with ROBERT L. TAYLOR Esq., of New York, as special partner, entered into a partnership under the firm of HAMILTON, EVANS & DE COURSEY, will continue the business at No. 305 CHESNUT Street.
HUGH HAMILTON, CHARLES T. EVANS, } General Partners.
MARCELIN L. DE COURSEY, ROBERT L. TAYLOR, Special Partner.
Philadelphia, January 1, 1867. 1 9thstu10t

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership existing under the name of COOPER & GRAFF is this day dissolved by mutual consent, LEWIS COOPER retiring. The business will be continued by the undersigned, under the name of COOPER & GRAFF.
CHARLES H. GRAFF,
WILLIAM B. TEVIS.
December 31, 1866. 1 1 10t*

TRUMAN & SHAW,
DEALERS IN
Hardware, Cutlery and Tools,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street,
Three Doors Below Ninth,
Invite attention to their assortment of articles for
HOUSEKEEPERS,
BUILDERS,
MANUFACTURERS,
MECHANICS,
FARMERS, ETC. ETC.
It includes many of the latest patented, improved and labor saving tools, implements, and utensils, among which are some articles of
WOODEN AND TIN WARE,
AND ALSO
COG-WHEEL CLOTHES-WRINGERS,
Which, from the PRACTICAL experience we have had, we do unhesitatingly recommend as being the MOST DURABLE, and therefore the cheapest, among the more than twenty styles now in the market. Still we keep other styles for sale to such as prefer them; and any one of them we believe will soon be found to pay its first cost in the saving of time, labor, and clothing.
They also have a very superior assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and PARLOR SKATES. 1 5 3t

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CONTINUING DELAWARE BREAKWATER.
UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
No. 209 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, January 7, 1867.
Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until the 21st of February, 1867, for stone to the amount of 67,000 (sixty-seven thousand dollars), for the Delaware Breakwater.
The stone to be of the hardest and most durable quality; the delivery to commence on or about the 15th of May, and to be completed by the 15th of September, and the weekly delivery to be as nearly as possible uniform.
Of the total amount of stone, four fifths are required to be in blocks of not less than two tons, and one-fifth in blocks of upwards of one-fourth of a ton.
The stones will be subject to rigid inspection, and will be received or not, as the Engineer, or his agents shall find them to accord, or not, as to quality and size, with the above description.
Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures should be appended to the guarantee, and who should be certified to as being good and sufficient security, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer.
A reservation of ten per centum on partial payments will be made during the delivery of the stone.
Envelopes to be endorsed, "Proposals for Stone for Delaware Breakwater."
Bids will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 21st of February, 1867, and bidders are invited to be present.
For further information, apply at this office.
C. STANFORTH STEWART,
1 8 tuths 6w Maj. Eng. and Bvt. Lt.-Col.

GROCERIES, ETC.

PATES DE FOIES GRAS
JUST RECEIVED
AN INVOICE OF FRESH
PATES DE FOIES GRAS.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner WALNUT and BROAD
3 14 mwf4pt

NEW CROP JAPANESE TEA,
OF THE FINEST QUALITY,
FOR SALE BY
JAMES R. WEBB,
9 14§ EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

NEW FRUIT.
Crown, Basket, Layer, Bunch, Seedless, and Sultana Raisins. Currants, Citron, Prunes, Figs, Havana Oranges, etc. etc.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,
11 7rp§ Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

G. W. WARNER, No. 1530 AND 1532 RIDGE Avenue, below Sixteenth Street.
KEYSTONE FLOUR STORE
Choice Brands of Family and Bakers' Flour,
Corn Meal, Oat Meal,
Buckwheat and Rye Flour,
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